MEMORIAL

—OF—

JOEL PARKER.

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Memorial of Joel Parker

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OF

JOEL PARKER.

FREEHOLD, N. J.:
MONMOUTH DEMOCRAT PRINT.
1889.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

JOEL PARKER.

A MEMORIAL PREPARED AT THE REQUEST OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By James S. Yard.

Read at the meeting of the Society at Newark, May 17, 1888.

BIRTH, PARENTAGE AND EDUCATION.

Joel Parker was born in Freehold township on the 24th of November, 1816, in a house still standing on the Mount Holly road about four miles west of Freehold, in what is now Millstone township. A small village known as Smithburg has grown up around it recently. His father was Charles Parker, who was born in the same neighborhood, and who was Sheriff of the county, member of the Assembly, and for thirteen years State Treasurer and at the same time State Librarian. His mother, who was also a native of the county as it was then constituted, was a daughter of Capt. Joseph Coward, of the Continental Army. He received his primary education at the old Trenton Academy, and was prepared for college at the Lawrenceville High School. In the meantime he spent two years as manager on a farm which his father then owned near Colts Neck. He was graduated at Princeton in 1839, and immediately commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. Henry W. Green, at Trenton, and was admitted to the Bar in 1842, when he located at Freehold and commenced the practice of his profession.

HIS EARLY CAREER.

In 1840 he cast his first Presidential vote for Martin Van Buren, the nominee of the Democratic party. In

1844 he entered the political arena in support of the election of James K. Polk as President, and distinguished himself in that campaign as a public speaker. In 1847 he was elected to the Assembly and served one year. He was then the youngest member of the House, but being the only lawyer on the Democratic side, he became the party leader, especially on all questions having a legal bearing. He distinguished himself in the Legislature and gained a State reputation by the introduction of a bill to equalize taxation by taxing personal as well as real property, and by a speech in support of the measure, which was printed in the newspapers throughout the State. At the close of his term in the Assembly he declined a nomination as candidate for the State Senate on account of his growing practice, which demanded his entire attention. In 1852 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas, which office he held for one term, and acquitted himself therein with marked ability. During his term he tried the celebrated case against James P. Donnelly for the murder of Albert Moses, at the September term of 1857. He was assisted by Attorney-General William L. Dayton; the opposing counsel were Joseph P. Bradley (afterward Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court), ex-Gov. Pennington and A. C. McLean. The trial lasted nine days. The evidence was largely circumstantial, and the case is still quoted as one of the great trials of the period. The case was prepared and conducted by Mr. Parker, and won for him a leading position at the Bar of the State.

EFFORTS TO ORGANIZE THE MILITIA AND TO PROMOTE VOLUNTEERING.

At a meeting of the regimental officers of the Monmouth and Ocean Brigade, held at Freehold on the 1st of December, 1857, he was unanimously elected Brigadier-General of the Brigade. He subsequently proceeded to

thoroughly organize the corps, holding elections in the several regiments, appointing meetings for the instruction of the officers, and organizing uniformed companies, which he subsequently brought together for parade and review.* At the outbreak of the war Major-General Moore, of Ocean county, Commander of the Third Division of the State Militia, resigned on account of age and infirmity, and on the 7th of May, 1861, General Parker was nominated by Governor Olden and confirmed by the Senate as his successor. The appointment was made with a view to the promotion of volunteering and the organization of forces for the suppression of the Rebellion. He encouraged the military spirit of the people within the bounds of his Division, comprising the counties of Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean, by holding public meetings, organizing the uniformed companies and bringing the latter together for inspection and review at Freehold, on which occasion he had 1,500 men in line, the largest parade of the kind ever held previous to that time in that section of the State.† Referring to these efforts to promote volunteering, the Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, of Camden, said:‡ "The confidence reposed in him by Governor Olden at that time was not misplaced. It was fully sustained in every way. Joel Parker was true; he was honest and loyal. He undertook the work and he did it. He rallied as many, if not more, men than any other man in the State around the standard for the defence of his country. * * He was patriotic and gave his hands and his heart to the work. He did his duty and he did it well, and the people sustained him. * * When he came to occupy the Executive Chair he followed in the same patriotic line. He was true and loyal to the State and the country, and the oath of office he had taken."

**Monmouth Democrat*, August 19, September 2, October 14 and October 30, 1858.

† Ibid. May 29, 1862. ‡ Address before the Bar of Camden.

While he was Governor he took an active interest in the organization of the militia and in providing heavy ordnance, small arms and other munitions in store in the State Arsenal, ready for any emergency that might call for their use. During his first administration, the militia laws were revised and encouragement was given to the organization of a uniformed corps of militia, of which the present efficient "National Guard" is the outgrowth. He held that a State without a well-organized and effective militia failed in its duty to the general government. He considered it the duty of every State not only to be prepared to enforce the law within its own borders when the civil authorities prove powerless to maintain the peace, without calling for aid from regular troops, but also to be able, in case of emergency, to aid the general government with military power.*

NAMED FOR CONGRESSIONAL AND GUBERNATORIAL HONORS.

In 1854 he was prominently named for Congress but, in a public letter, declined being considered as a candidate for the nomination on the ground that, if elected, it would destroy his private business, which the claims of his growing family would not warrant.† In 1858 it was again proposed to nominate him for Congress, but this came from the so-called "opposition" party, and had in view the division of the Democratic party. In reply to this proposition, which was made by a correspondent of a local newspaper, he said that believing the success of the Democratic party contributed to the welfare of the nation, he would exceedingly regret any divisions in its ranks, and that no act of his should tend toward that event.‡

In 1856 his name was first mentioned for Governor of the State. He declined being considered as a candidate for the nomination, but recommended for it Col. William C. Alexander, who afterward received it. In 1859 he was again named for this position but he again declined.

* Annual Message, 1874. † *True American*, May 31, 1851.
‡ Letter to the *Monmouth Inquirer*, March 5, 1858.

In the Presidential campaign of 1860 he espoused the cause of Mr. Douglas as against a fusion ticket nominated at the suggestion of the Democratic State Central Committee and representing the three organizations opposed to the Republican party. He insisted that the Democratic party of New Jersey was represented only in the convention that nominated Mr. Douglas: that the candidates nominated were Democrats, the platform adopted was Democratic, and therefore that the party in New Jersey, by usage and by every principle of honor, was bound to sustain the action of that Convention. He, with others, published during the campaign a small newspaper* which was extensively circulated, gratuitously, throughout Monmouth county, in which he maintained his views. On the eve of the election a compromise was effected, both electoral tickets were withdrawn, and a single electoral ticket was agreed upon, composed of three friends of Douglas and two of each of the other candidates. Owing to the fact that a straight Douglas ticket was run in some sections, four of the Democratic electors were defeated, while the Douglas electors were elected by nearly five thousand majority. Joel Parker was one of these, and in the Electoral College cast one of the three Douglas votes of New Jersey. He was again elected one of the Presidential electors for New Jersey in 1876, and cast his vote for Samuel J. Tilden for President.

FIRST TERM AS GOVERNOR.

In the Fall of 1862 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for Governor, and was elected by a majority of 14,600 votes—a majority three times as great as had ever before been given for any candidate for that position. His administration was eminently a successful one and was especially distinguished for its efficiency in promoting enlistments to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, and for successfully keeping up volunteering

**The Spirit of Democracy.* The only file of this newspaper known to be in existence is in the possession of the New Jersey Historical Society.

for this purpose for a year after all other States had resorted to drafting to fill up their regiments.

In 1863, learning that the General Government was about to assign quotas to the several districts in New Jersey and to draft for the troops, Governor Parker applied for authority to raise volunteers, to be credited to the quota in case a draft should be ordered. The authority was granted, and under it he issued a proclamation to the people and an appeal to municipal authorities and individuals to make special efforts to promote volunteering by public meetings and the payment of bounties. This appeal was responded to generally throughout the State, and was generously aided by the press without distinction of party. Two-thirds of the quotas subsequently assigned were thus obtained, and the draft which had been ordered was postponed. This was at a season when labor was fully employed, and under circumstances that were discouraging.* Another assignment of quotas later in the same year was filled in like manner. Through these efforts New Jersey is enabled to boast that no man was ever taken unwillingly from the State to fill the quota of troops demanded by the general government.†

THE INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It was during Governor Parker's first year (1863) that the great battle of Gettysburg was fought. When Lee invaded Pennsylvania, Governor Curtin, of that State, had but few troops at his command, and in the imminent peril that threatened, Governor Parker came to his assistance by inducing several regiments that had just returned to retrace their steps. He also issued a proclamation to the people, and before the citizens of Philadelphia had recovered from their panic or had raised a single company to defend their State, thousands of Jerseymen were marching through that city to the scene of action, for which

* Annual Message, 1864.

† For the official correspondence upon this and kindred subjects see Appendix to the Governor's Message, *Legislative Documents*, 1865.

service he received through Governor Curtin the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania, and of President Lincoln, who wrote: "Please accept my sincere thanks for what you have done and are doing to get troops forward." Col. William R. Murphy, commanding a portion of the New Jersey troops in Pennsylvania during this emergency, in a letter to Governor Parker dated at *Camp Curtin*, June 20th, said: " * * We have received every attention because we are Jerseymen. 'A citizen of New Jersey' is a prouder title than that of 'a Roman Citizen.'"*

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

In the summer of 1864 the rebels under Ewell and Mosby invaded Maryland and the battle of Monocacy was fought, in which our Fourteenth Regiment was so badly cut up. In the absence of any definite information regarding this invasion, and anticipating the necessity that appeared to be imminent, Governor Parker, without waiting to hear from the military authorities at Washington, immediately issued his proclamation calling for troops at a moment's notice. Of this proclamation the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, a Republican newspaper, said:

> Joel Parker, Governor of New Jersey, deserves the thanks of the loyal people of the United States. His proclamation, published yesterday, is conceived in the genuine spirit of patriotism, and has a ring that will gladden every loyal heart.

HOW HE CARED FOR JERSEY SOLDIERS IN THE FIELD.

In 1863, after the battle of Gettysburg, and without waiting for the action of the Legislature, Governor Parker dispatched an agent to the battle-field to personally superintend, with great care, the removal of the remains of the New Jersey dead, a plot of ground was secured on the field, the bodies were carefully re-interred, and the ground was set apart for this sacred purpose, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a vast concourse of people assembled to witness them.

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* *Legislative Documents*, 1865.

During his first year as Governor he organized a State Agency, with headquarters at Washington City, to look after the welfare of the New Jersey troops in the field, to facilitate transfers and discharges in deserving cases, and to alleviate in many ways the sufferings of the sick and wounded in the hospitals. This agency was assisted at Washington by an association of resident Jerseymen, without expense to the State. The agency also received money from the soldiers in the field and transmitted it to their families without expense to them, and during the war many hundreds of thousands of dollars were thus received and transmitted without loss. Thousands of New Jersey soldiers and their families to-day bless Governor Parker for his kindly sympathy and foresight in organizing this agency.

These are only examples of his constant and unremitting care and watchfulness over the interests of the brave Jerseymen who breasted the storm during the nation's peril. After every battle, and at intervals when circumstances seemed to require it, special agents were dispatched to the headquarters of the several regimental organizations in the field to ascertain their condition, to minister to the wants of the soldiers, and to relieve their sufferings. Most of this action was taken upon his own motion and at the dictates of his own heart and mind. He instituted inquiries into the condition of the disabled soldiers and their families, and appointed a commission to report what legislation was necessary. In his second annual message he recommended the establishment of a soldiers' home, or retreat, which recommendation was acted upon, and homes were established which have since been the means of comfort and sustenance to hundreds of New Jersey soldiers who otherwise, in their declining years, would have had no home that they could properly call their own.

VIEWS AS TO THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

Gov. Parker was frank and outspoken in his sentiments as to the conduct of the war. While differing frequently with the administration at Washington in regard to matters of policy, he was very decided in his views as to the principles involved, and never faltered in his belief that the Union would be ultimately restored. In analyzing the causes which led to the war he held that the misguided agitators in the North for the abolition of slavery provoked the hatred of the South, severed the bonds of Christian fellowship and silenced the counsels of moderation and conciliation, thus enabling a minority of fanatical and ultra men in each section to control the current of events and to bring the Government to the verge of destruction. At the same time he insisted that the restoration and maintenance of the Union of the States was the chief duty of the citizen. Failure in the proper administration of a good government did not discharge us from an obligation to perpetuate that government. It should rather increase our exertions to bring its rulers back to the true principles on which the government was founded. We should not be afraid of peace—an honorable and permanent peace—whether it come by the exercise of power or the exercise of conciliation; but it should be a peace on the basis of "the Union as it was;" not a union of States where part are held in subjection as conquered provinces, adding nothing to the material interests and prosperity of the nation, and only furnishing a theatre of action for swarms of military officials; but a Union of all the States, with their equality and rights unimpaired, and bringing with it such unity as will have the Constitution for its foundation and obedience to law its corner-stone.* He differed with the Administration at Washington in regard to the amnesty proclamation, because it dictated terms that honorable men, in his judgment, could not accede to, and to the emancipation proc-

* Inaugural, 1863.

lamation, because the line of argument rendered the Constitution inoperative in time of war, and made all our rights subject to executive discretion.* He considered these measures calculated to prolong the war. He did not sympathize with the idea, entertained by some, that the war would destroy all hope of union, nor that it was to the interests of the country that our armies should be withdrawn from the South, with the idea that the South would at some future time voluntarily return to the Union. On the contrary he believed that such a policy would be a confession of weakness and would result in perpetual disunion, continual war and the overthrow of our system of government. He insisted upon "the duty of the State authorities to furnish the men necessary to destroy the armed power of the rebellion," and that it was "equally the duty of the general government to accompany the exercise of the power entrusted to it with proper terms of conciliation."† Referring to the obstructionists, who insisted among other things that the Union should not be restored under the old Constitution, and who denounced as traitors those who protested against such a policy, he urged that:

> Wise men will not be driven from the path of duty by the errors or vituperation of others. Whatever others may now say or do will not palliate the crime of those who took up arms against the government, or lessen the obligations of patriotic men to aid in their overthrow. We should not abandon the government of our country, engaged in war with those who would destroy our national existence, whether temporarily administered to our liking or not. The government is designed to be perpetual, while administrations are transient. We must subdue the rebellion and save the country in spite of all difficulties. That which interferes with the speedy restoration of the Union under the Constitution, whether it proceeds from the enemy or exists among ourselves, must be overcome. Every obstacle in the way, whether it be the rebel armies, or the fatal policy of those in power, should be swept from existence by the people; in the one case by the use of military force, and in the other by the untrammeled exercise of the elective franchise. However strong our armies may become, suc-

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* Annual Message, 1864. † Ibid.

cess will be delayed unless we have the right civil policy. In fact, without the right civil policy, victory will not give us a Union worthy of the name.*

Again he said:

After the country shall have recovered from its present excitement it surely will be discerned that to restore the nation to its former happy condition of peace and unity the conquest of the territory alone will not suffice, but the hearts of the people must also be won back from their estrangement. But whatever difference of opinion may exist as to questions of policy, we should be united in the determination to maintain the Union of the States. If those in rebellion desire to return they should not be prevented by unconstitutional and unjust conditions. Should they refuse to accept the offer of proper and just terms, upon them will be the responsibility. The Union must be preserved. The Union should be the sole condition of peace, and that must be adhered to with unswerving fidelity, as the only foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a nation.†

Later in the progress of reconstruction he said:

To give peace to the South and prosperity to the whole country, the Christian spirit of charity must be invoked. Magnanimity and forgiveness should take the place of hate and vengeance. Love and goodwill can accomplish more than proscription.‡

A CLOSE ADHERENT TO THE ESTABLISHED PRINCIPLES OF FREE GOVERNMENT.

Gov. Parker was a firm supporter of the fundamental principles of our government as expounded by the fathers. He insisted upon maintaining the freedom of speech even in the throes of our civil war—not only as a sacred principle, but as a measure of public safety. He said:

There would be a much better state of feeling and greater unity of sentiment among the people of the loyal States should it become more generally understood that men may oppose the policy of an administration and still be firm friends of the government and steadfast lovers and supporters of the Union. Minorities have an important work to do in opposing and checking the assumptions of arbitrary power and the errors of administration which continued success usually produces. None of us have a right to be idle or listless spectators of passing events. We all have an interest in the welfare of the nation, and should put forth every effort to maintain the integrity of the Union and perpetuate the government of our fathers. If we believe that measures have been inaugurated which, if persisted in, will continue

* Annual Message, 1864. † Annual Message, 1865. ‡ Inaugural, 1872.

indefinitely the terrible strife between the sections, and finally produce separation, it is not only our right but our solemn duty to use every lawful means to induce a change of measures. Such action, when not taking the form of factious interference, is perfectly consistent with obedience to law and the fulfilment of every obligation imposed by the highest type of loyalty, and will result not in weakening the government but in giving it strength and stability by correcting the errors of those who administer it. We should never despair of the republic. The greater the exigency the higher should our patriotism rise.*

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AND ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

He was always jealous of the rights of the individual citizen as guaranteed by the Constitution. He at all times firmly and earnestly maintained personal liberty as one of the absolute rights of man, and its protection one of the primary objects of government.† Referring to the arbitrary seizure of citizens of the State without due process of law he said :‡ "It concerns every man in the community. It is the privilege as well as the solemn duty of a free people to inquire into any claim of power which infringes upon the well defined guards of personal liberty," and while recognizing the necessity for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* when public safety required it, he held that it was "of vital importance to the people to know by what power the privilege of this great writ can be suspended, and at whose will their liberties are held. * * It is as much a departure from the Constitution, and almost as dangerous in its tendency, for one department of government to infringe upon the province and assume the powers delegated to another department, as it is to usurp powers that have never passed from the people;"§ and referring to the alleged "military necessity" as a justification for the suspension of the writ, he concluded: "As this alleged power [the war power] is limited only by the will and discretion of him who exercises it, there is no conceivable form of outrage upon individual rights or public interests that cannot be perpetrated under it." While admitting that the mo-

* Annual Message, 1865. † Inaugural, 1863. ‡ Ibid. § Ibid.

tive of the Executive might be pure he urged that there might be a radical error of judgment, and it was against the principle that he protested, "in the name of the people of a sovereign State."* In an address delivered at Freehold, in 1864, he said:

No inmate of *Fort Lafayette* has been more violent in his denunciations of the exercise of arbitrary power than are the able Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on the rebellious States. And yet these very men, leaders in the respective houses of Congress, in common with the majority of the dominant party, have upheld the Executive in repeated encroachments on the rights of the people, more dangerous in their character than those of which they complain. Citizens have been violently dragged from their houses without warrant, without the semblance of a trial, merely at the whim of some Secretary —the ringing of his little bell—and for long weary months have been confined in the damp cell of a prison, and at length discharged without so much as being informed of the nature of the accusation, or even of the ground of suspicion against them. This has been done in communities far removed from the seat of war, in States where no armed rebel had ever set his foot, where the courts were open, and where the laws were faithfully and impartially administered by pure and learned judges. And this has occurred in the nineteenth century, under what is called a republican government, in a land where there is a written constitution, and among a people sprung from an ancestry who for centuries contended against kingly power, and at last secured in *Magna Charta* the liberty of the people.†

And on another occasion he said:

Vest in one man the discretion when he will suspend the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in any part of the country; give him authority to silence the courts and render the civil law powerless; then place the army and navy at his command to carry his mandates into execution, and you constitute a ruler clothed with kingly powers more absolute than those possessed by any monarch who has ruled in England since *Magna Charta*.‡

At the close of his first term of office he was able to boast, with truthfulness, that not a single right of the State had been yielded, and not one of her citizens during his administration had been deprived of his liberty without due process of law.§

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* Inaugural, 1863. † *Monmouth Democrat*, Aug. 25, 1864.

‡ Inaugural, 1872. § Annual Message, 1866.

A FIRM SUPPORTER OF STATE RIGHTS.

Governor Parker was a strong adherent to the doctrine of State Rights. He maintained that the sovereignty of a State is as complete and real in its proper sphere as is the sovereignty of the United States within its sphere, but he referred cases of doubt or controversy as to the extent of those powers to the supreme legal tribunal provided for their adjudication, and insisted that in defining them the Constitution of the United States must be our guide. And this not only in times of peace—the reserved rights of the States and the rights of the people were to be protected at all times, and especially in times of discord and angry strife, when passion often rules the hour, and power is prone to encroach on law. At the same time he denounced the doctrine of secession as a political heresy, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.* And again, referring to the growing disposition to ignore the political existence of the States, to treat them as subordinate to the Federal Government, and to centralize power in the President and Congress, he said:

> The time has come when all who value the institutions established through trial and privation by the wisdom of our ancestors, and who cherish the principles on which our government is reared, should forget minor differences of opinion, and unite in opposing the progress of this dangerous doctrine. Whenever the reserved rights of the States are encroached upon, the citizens of every State are interested, and should remonstrate without waiting the execution of the impending unconstitutional laws.†
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> The States have rights which should be firmly maintained, but it has been settled for all time that to secede from the Union at pleasure, without the consent of the other States, is not a right.‡

As an instance of his firm adherence to this principle, at a period in our nation's history when strong men quailed and sought by silence to avoid the storm, his controversy, since famous, with Secretary of War Stanton, is referred to. In March, 1864, at the Jersey City depot, a soldier attached to a Massachusetts regiment shot and

* Inaugural, 1872. † Ibid. ‡ Annual Message, 1871.

wounded a youth. The young man died. The soldier was arrested by the civil authorities, committed to jail, and indicted by the Hudson county court. Before the trial came on Secretary Stanton wrote to Governor Parker requesting him to order the delivery of the prisoner into the custody of the United States military authorities, adding: "It is not supposed the Governor will decline this request, but should he do so it will be the duty of the department to urge it," and claiming that Governors of other States had not hesitated to comply with similar requests. Governor Parker replied at length to this communication, taking the ground that the Executive and Judicial branches of the government were distinct and independent, and that he had no right to interfere in the case. That the decision of the court that it had jurisdiction must stand until reversed by its own action or by the action of some competent tribunal of review, and concluding with the words: "I respectfully decline to order the prisoner remitted to the military authorities."* The request of the Secretary of War was not renewed, and so the time-honored doctrine of the fathers was maintained by New Jersey, and the law had its due course.

ARMING THE NEGROES AND THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Governor Parker doubted the expediency of arming the Southern negroes. In a letter to a Township Committee in Hunterdon county he said he was satisfied that the Union army would then have been stronger, both in numbers and efficiency, if the Government had never recruited in the rebel States. To insure success, he thought the people should be willing to do their own fighting, and not place reliance on a distinct and inferior race, while the Emancipation Proclamation and the consequent arming of the negroes added to the desperation

* *Legislative Documents*, 1865.

of the enemy and tended to build up an almost insurmountable barrier of terms to pacification, and at the same time quenched the spirit of volunteering in the North.*

SOLDIERS VOTING IN THE FIELD.

Under the Constitution of the State, as it then stood, (since amended), there was no provision for taking the votes of the soldiers in the field. The subject was discussed at length by the Legislature and resolutions were adopted requesting the military authorities to permit the soldiers who were legal voters to visit their homes on days of election, so far as it could be done without detriment to the service. In transmitting these resolutions to the President, Governor Parker expressed the wish that all New Jersey soldiers, without distinction of party, who could be spared, should be allowed to come home on election day, and especial reference was made to soldiers in hospitals who were able to travel. He also wrote to the State Agent requesting him to look after the soldiers about Washington and assist them in obtaining furloughs for this purpose.†

EXEMPTION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Upon other public questions growing out of the war he was equally frank and outspoken. He objected to the exemption of Government bonds from taxation as unwise, because it tended to increase the riches of the wealthy at the expense of the poorer classes, but the faith of the Government having been pledged the agreement should be strictly adhered to; at the same time he urged that the policy should be abandoned, and that new loans by the Government should be expressly subjected to State taxation at a rate equal to the assessment on other property. He also recommended the passage of an act by the Legislature taxing the shares of the capital stock of all National banks within the State.‡

* *Legislative Documents*, 1865, p. 132. † Ibid. p. 148.
‡ Annual Message, 1866.

AN ADMIRER AND FRIEND OF McCLELLAN.

Governor Parker was a warm admirer and friend of General McClellan. He believed that his removal from the command of the army was instigated by civilians and politicians, and was a mistake upon the part of the military authorities. "This Jersey exile," he said, "will live in the hearts of his countrymen, and his memory will be cherished by mankind so long as the country to whose welfare he has devoted his life shall have a history."*

HIS SUCCESSFUL FINANCIAL POLICY.

His administration continued until after the close of the war. During his term of office not a single bond of the State was sold below par, while the premiums on them amounted to over $100,000, and at its close the State did not owe a dollar on civil account and had in its treasury an actual cash balance of over $164,000.† In his first annual message he recommended the passage of a law providing for the redemption and payment of the bonds issued for the expenses of raising and equipping the State troops serving in the war, and outlined a plan for that purpose. The Legislature adopted the plan and recommendation, and created the fund known as the Sinking Fund, by which the entire war debt of the State, amounting to $3,000,000, has been practically paid off without resorting to a direct tax upon the people for that purpose, the fund now in hand being nearly or quite sufficient to meet the outstanding bonds as they fall due; in addition the fund has paid in interest an amount exceeding the original debt.

PROPOSED FOR THE NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENT.

At the close of his first gubernatorial term Governor Parker at once resumed his professional practice. In 1868, in the National Democratic Convention at New York, he received the unanimous vote of the New Jersey

* Address at Freehold, 1864. † Annual Message, 1866.

delegation for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States on every ballot. In 1876, he again received the same vote for the same position. In that year he was placed at the head of the electoral ticket and voted for Samuel J. Tilden. In 1884 he was again strongly urged as the Democratic Presidential candidate.

RE-ELECTED GOVERNOR.

In 1871, prior to the assembling of the Democratic State Convention, he positively declined to be a candidate for nomination for Governor, but the enthusiasm of that Convention compelled him to yield, and he was nominated by acclamation, all the other candidates having been withdrawn by their friends. At the election which followed he was successful by about six thousand majority, which, although less than his majority in 1862, was yet a more decisive victory for him, in consideration of all the circumstances. At no time had the Republican party been so powerful as in that year, carrying every other Northern State by strong majorities. In that year, for the first time, colored men voted in New Jersey, and that vote (about 7,000 strong) was cast solidly against Governor Parker, who ran about nine thousand ahead of his ticket, the other Democratic candidates being beaten by about three thousand votes.

HIS SECOND TERM.

His second term as Governor was conspicuously successful. The exciting questions which presented themselves during his first term did not exist, but there were many topics of legislation which were important and excited much interest. The statute books show that more laws were passed in 1872, '73 and '74 than ever before or since in the same length of time. It was under his administration that the General Railroad Law (of which he was an advocate) was passed, and the constitutional amendments which brought about important reforms were

adopted. The National Guard was also, under his administration, brought to a high degree of efficiency.

The same frankness that characterized his treatment of public questions during the excitement of the Civil War was apparent in his administration of civil affairs during his second term.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Upon the Labor question just then coming into prominence he held that there should be no conflict between labor and capital; that the interests of both could be so harmonized as to benefit both; that the rights of capital should be protected, yet it was so powerful that the watchful care of legislation was necessary to defend labor from its impositions. Among other things he recommended the abandonment of all class legislation as inimical to the interest of the laboring classes, and a rigid inquiry into the treatment of children in workshops and factories—their minds should not be left untutored, and the cupidity of employers or the necessities of parents should not be permitted to overtax their energies.*

MUNICIPAL BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.

He earnestly opposed the system which had grown up during the war of governing cities by municipal boards or commissions appointed by the Legislature. Being irresponsible to the people, they became a vast political machine, exercising a dangerous power beyond the bounds of their jurisdiction, and imposing burdens of taxation for the benefit of a favored few, without the consent of the people, and which they were powerless to resist. He denounced it as the worst form of tyranny, and urged that the nearer the ballot-box we bring the responsibility of the officer, the better administration we would have,

* Inaugural, 1872.

and that we should not be afraid to trust the people to govern themselves.*

JURY COMMISSIONS.

During the session of 1873 he vetoed a bill to take the power of selecting grand and petit jurors from the hands of the Sheriff of Hudson County and vest it in a commission of two persons, to be appointed by the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. In this case Governor Parker said:

If we have just and fair men to select and impanel our jurors, it makes but little difference, practically, by whom they are chosen, or whether they are called by the name of commissioner or sheriff. But suppose the officer entrusted with this delicate and important duty shall abuse his trust, and use his office for corrupt or selfish purposes, it is very important that the people get rid of him as soon as possible. The sheriff is elected annually† by a direct vote of the people, and if he prove unfit or unworthy, the position may be filled by another at the next election; but an incompetent or corrupt commissioner, appointed in the way this bill proposes, would be beyond the power of removal by the people. He may be retained as long as the major part of the Common Pleas Judges shall determine. The Judges themselves are independent of the people of the county, for they are appointed for five years by a body of representatives from every section of the State. I have no doubt that the framers of the law so long existing in this State, which allows the Sheriff to hold the office for three years, and yet requires his election every year, had in view this vital question, and intended that the people should not part with their control over the officer who had the selection of the jurors, to whom their dearest rights and privileges are committed. The trial by jury has justly been denominated the principal bulwark of the people's liberties. * * * I am not willing to affix my signature to a bill which, in effect, if not in words, declares that the people of that county are incapable of self-government.‡

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

He held that bribery at elections imperilled the existence of free governments, and that unless the elective franchise could be protected from corrupt influences our whole system would be destroyed. He denounced cor-

* Inaugural, 1872. † The law in this respect has since been changed.
‡ Legislative Documents, 1873.

ruption in office as the prevailing sin of the day, which had become a national reproach. Men whose characters in private life were above suspicion seemed to lose moral tone as soon as they obtained official position. They did not appear to realize the fact that peculation from the public treasury was infinitely worse than robbing from their neighbor's person, and a morbid public sentiment had grown up, especially among the young, that prevented them from realizing the heinousness of official fraud, while a failure of public officials to duplicate their legal pay was by many considered as evidence of incapacity. The chief cause of the increase of corruption he attributed to the fact that guilty persons when discovered were allowed to go unwhipped of justice, and it would not cease until the men who thus abused their trusts were compelled not only to disgorge their ill-gotten gains, but were dealt with as common felons. "He who robs the people of their treasure should certainly stand no better before the law, or in society, than the vagrant whom necessity drives to crime. Equal justice should be administered to all, without regard to high position, respectable connections, aristocracy of birth and association, or adventitious wealth."*

"PUBLIC OFFICE A PUBLIC TRUST."

Governor Parker was essentially a party man and neglected no opportunity to advance the interests of his party, yet his first consideration was always the public interests. In all of his appointments, military and civil, he carefully scrutinized the character and qualifications of the applicants for positions, and the fitness of the appointee generally silenced the clamor of the friends of disappointed candidates. The distribution of official patronage is the rock upon which the popularity of the Executive is generally wrecked, and it is a noteworthy fact that Governor Parker retired at the close of both of

* Inaugural, 1872.

his terms with his popularity unimpaired, and yet he made more appointments than any other man who has ever filled the Executive chair of our State. During his first term he made thousands of appointments and promotions in the New Jersey regiments in the field, and in not one of them was it ever charged that it was made for political reasons only.

A FRIEND OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND REFORMATORIES.

He was always a warm and earnest friend of our public school system, and neglected no opportunity to advance its interests and to commend it to the fostering care of the State. The schools became free at the opening of his second term as Governor, and in his Inaugural he recommended that whatever was required to keep them free should be done. He commended the appropriation of the rentals and sales of riparian rights to the school fund, and believed that if the fund thus created was wisely administered it would, in addition to the income of the fund from other sources, produce a sum sufficient to make the schools free forever, without taxation for that purpose.*

He was also warmly interested in the reformation of youthful criminals, and urged that their incarceration in the State Prison, in contact with hardened offenders, prevented reformation.† In 1864 he appointed a commission in accordance with an act of the Legislature of that year, to inquire into the methods adopted by other States, and to report a system of reform adapted to our own State. In his message of 1865, referring to the report of this committee, he recommended the establishment of a Reform School, out of which grew the present excellent institution under that name, and which has been the means of reclaiming and restoring to society, as useful members thereof, hundreds of youths who otherwise would have grown up in the ranks of the criminal classes.

* Inaugural, 1872. † Annual Message, 1864.

FOR A NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY.

In the gubernatorial campaign of 1859 the leading issue in the State was the question of a non-partisan judiciary, growing out of a difference between the Executive and the Senate on the appointment of a Chancellor during the Legislative session of that year, which left the office vacant and temporarily closed the Court. Mr. Parker took the ground that the people of New Jersey did not desire to have a change in the constitution of the Court with every change of the Executive. The Judiciary, he maintained, should be composed of competent and experienced men, the farthest removed from political bitterness; that such offices should not be regarded as the property of a party, and that the only inquiry should be: "What is best for the interests of the public?"* Subsequently, when he became Governor, he carried this principle out in practice and made his judicial appointments from the ranks of both parties. Referring to the well-deserved reputation throughout the country of our courts of justice, he said:

> There is not on record a single decision of our courts open to the faintest suspicion of partisanship or corrupt influence. The importance of maintaining the high character of the Judiciary cannot be over-estimated. Where the fountain of justice becomes impure there cannot be good government. The property, liberty and lives of the people are in the hands of the courts. To insure respect for judicial decisions, there should not be even the appearance of partiality or bias. Should all the judges be of the same political organization, the usefulness of the court would be impaired, and in times of excitement its opinions be shorn of that degree of weight which should always accompany the administration of justice.†

ENCOURAGED FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

He did not sympathize with the idea that foreign immigration was injurious to the general interests or subversive of American institutions. On the other hand, he welcomed the industrious immigrant to assist in developing the inexhaustible resources of the West and South.

* Letter in *Newark Evening Journal*, September 12, 1859. † Inaugural, 1872.

Our territory was capable of sustaining hundreds of millions of prosperous and happy people, and every inducement should be held out to promote its settlement. "Why wait a century for what may be accomplished in a generation? Why delay our manifest destiny? * * Welcome them to our shores. Bid them come and occupy the land, build up the waste places and obliterate the ravages of war."* And again, after referring to the report of Prof. Geo. H. Cook,† that over a million acres of land in New Jersey, within convenient distance of marl, were unimproved, and might be brought under cultivation with profitable result, he said:

> The time has come for the Legislature to inaugurate a system by means of which immigration shall be invited and encouraged. * * * With proper exertion, the sparsely settled districts so near the two great cities, possessing, in addition to the advantages already mentioned, a salubrious climate, free schools and good laws administered by a learned and incorruptible judiciary, can soon be filled with honest, hardy and industrious colonists. As population adds to the real wealth of a State, the subject is worthy the attention of the Legislature.‡

HOW HE EXERCISED THE VETO POWER.

He did not hesitate to use the veto power whenever he deemed it to be necessary. Among the notable instances in which he exercised this prerogative were the vetoes of the bills repealing the law requiring joint resolutions to be submitted to the Governor for his approval;§ creating a jury commission for Hudson County;‖ and extending the provisions of the act last named to Essex County.** All of these measures contained provisions which he considered inimical to the interests of the people or subversive of the principles of good government.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND JUDGE.

After the expiration of his second term as Governor he resumed his professional business at Freehold, and soon

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* Inaugural, 1872. † Report of State Board of Agriculture, 1874.
‡ Annual Message, 1874. § *Legislative Documents*, 1872. ‖ Ibid, 1874. ** Ibid, 1874.

acquired a large practice. On the 27th of January, 1875, he was nominated by Governor Bedle as Attorney-General of the State, and was confirmed by the Senate without reference. He held this position until the 5th of April following, when he resigned it in order to give exclusive attention to his private practice. In 1880 he was nominated by Governor McClellan and confirmed by the Senate as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and was assigned to the Second Judicial District, comprising the counties of Gloucester, Camden and Burlington, and was reappointed to the same position, on the expiration of his term, by Governor Green, in February of last year.

In his judicial career, in all his relations to the Bar, and to its individual members, he was kind, considerate and courteous, and to his duties in this position he brought to bear the indefatigable industry which had characterized his efforts in other departments of the public service and in his private practice. As a judge he was painstaking, faithful, and sagacious. His strong common sense supplied his judgment with qualities which distinguished them as judicial deliverances.* He was always kind and courteous to the younger members of the Bar, and he would not allow any opponent to take unfair advantage of another to defeat the ends of justice, or allow the law to be made an engine of injustice for the oppression of any citizen. If there ever was a man who guarded the liberties of the people upon the Bench, that man was Judge Parker. Cases arising from spite, ill will, or anything of that kind, found no favor in his Court.† Other men have been more profound jurists—more eloquent as orators—more learned—more original—but with their every genius in these directions they have had a corresponding lack in some other quarter, and your man of profound learning has often been neglectful in affairs. Your brilliant orator, or even profound jurist, may be unworthy of the trusts that have been confided to him, but Judge Parker, possessing none of these qualities in an exalted degree, more than compensated for them by the profound balance of his character. Like such men as Hampden and Washington, he was valuable because of the sturdy reliability of his temperament, and for the earnestness and zeal with which he entered into the public service, rather than for any startling brilliancy in any one direction; so that what we all instinctively recognize in him is not some quality or attainment which he happened to possess, but the

* Mr. Samuel H. Grey's report to the meeting of the Camden Bar.

† Mr. Scovel's address to the Camden Bar.

man himself, with his evenly balanced qualities, which make him the type to our minds of all that goes to make up a thoroughly worthy man and the most admirable kind of citizen that any State can possess.*

HIS DEVOTION TO DUTY.

Devotion to duty was a ruling principle of his life. This trait in his character is well expressed in the following extract from Mr. Grey's address:

It was Judge Parker's secret pride, expressed in confidential words to confidential friends, that while he held public office he exercised his power for the public good, to the best of his judgment. * * * This distinguishing characteristic—this faithfulness in the discharge of duty—this self-abnegation and devotion to public service, united with the amiable characteristics of his nature, made him during his life the most conspicuous of Jerseymen, and contributed at his death to that most touching and eloquent manifestation of public appreciation of his character at his funeral, when men from all walks of life—from positions of responsibility—from active, engrossing and responsible pursuits—all sorts and conditions of men gathered from all quarters of the State of New Jersey, at an inclement season, at an inaccessible place, to testify by their presence to the estimation in which this man was held by his fellow-citizens. Not because he was a Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and as such had faithfully discharged his judicial duty; not because he was a prominent member of a great political organization, and as such had maintained for years successful leadership, but because in all his positions, many and responsible as they were—because in all his career, lengthened as it was—he had faithfully discharged every duty and fully met every obligation which was put upon him. That lesson is one which he leaves behind.†

PRIDE IN HIS NATIVE STATE.

Joel Parker was essentially a Jerseyman. He was proud of his native State and entertained a profound admiration for its history. One of his earlier literary efforts was the preparation of a lecture on "The Early History of New Jersey," which he delivered in various parts of the State with great acceptability. When he delivered it at Trenton, according to a notice at the time in one of the daily newspapers of that city,‡ his audience rewarded him at the close "with a vote of thanks and

* Mr. Charles G. Garrison's address to the Camden Bar.
† Samuel H. Grey's address to the Camden Bar. ‡ *State Gazette*, March 3, 1859.

three hearty cheers," the latter certainly a novelty in connection with a purely literary essay, but showing conclusively the spirit that pervaded it and the inspiration that was communicated by its delivery. This innate State pride was apparent at all times, and was not to be suppressed even in his State papers. At the conclusion of one of his annual messages* he uses the following eloquent language, which cannot fail to find a response in the heart of every true Jerseyman :

> The State for which you legislate occupies a proud position. In every emergency she has proved true to her revolutionary fame. In every war in which the country has been engaged, New Jersey has contributed freely of her treasure and her sons. Her people are patriotic and conservative, and eminently national. They have always been willing to stand by the contract as our fathers made it. They have always observed the constitutional rights of other States and of the nation. They love the Union and will labor for its preservation as the first great object to be accomplished.

And again, at the close of an address delivered at Freehold, he said :

> I am proud of this gallant little State of New Jersey, and would not to-night exchange my position as her Chief Magistrate for the crown of the most powerful kingdom of the old world.†

He always warmly resented any indignity aimed at the State. During the war a bill was introduced in Congress, under the power of the general government to create post routes and military roads, to confer upon certain railroads in New Jersey certain privileges for the transportation of goods and merchandise, in defiance of the laws of the State. Governor Parker at once sent a message to the Legislature ‡ reciting the facts, and concluding as follows :

> The passage of such an act (although of no binding force, because unconstitutional), would be an insult to the people of New Jersey. It would take the creatures of our law, now under the ban of judicial injunction for violation of our statutes, and, in direct opposition to the decision of our courts, attempt to make them independent of and superior to the power that created them. Such action deserves, and should receive, the strongest legislative remonstrance. Let it be dis-

* Annual Message, 1864.

† *Monmouth Democrat*, August 25, 1864. ‡ Special Message, March 23, 1864.

tinctly understood by those who would inflict this wrong and indignity upon our State, that while New Jersey will comply with every legal obligation, and will respect and protect the rights of all, she will not permit any infringement of her rights without resorting to every lawful means to prevent it.

FAITH IN THE FUTURE OF THE COUNTRY.

He also loved his country, was proud of its history, and had an abiding faith in its future. Upon this point, and referring to the second centennial of its history, he said:

At the rate of increase that has marked her progress in the past, she will at the close of the next century contain a population of hundreds of millions. As the leading power of the West, she will announce and maintain the policy that should control America. That policy will surely be annexation to herself or the maintenance of republican government in all the countries and islands of this hemisphere. The oppressed people of every clime, especially those in her own vicinage struggling for independence, will have her sympathy and recognition. Barbarities which disgrace humanity and shock the civilized world will no longer be tolerated. The shackles of the slave will be broken wherever her policy extends. And this, the American policy of the second century of the existence of the nation, will be upheld by her—not for the purpose of aggrandizement—not for the sake of exercising arbitrary force—not from motives of ambition that would delight in agitation or conflict of arms—but as a duty imposed by the Supreme Ruler of the Universe on this the great Power of the Western Hemisphere, to elevate humanity therein and diffuse the blessings of liberty and Christian civilization.*

AS A POLITICIAN.

"He was a politician not in the low sense in which men may be politicians, but in the higher and more exalted sense in which a man as a member of the community acts in the interests of his fellow-citizens for the welfare and weal of the State. In whatever position we find him, whether in the Legislature, as Governor, as Attorney-General or as Judge, we find him always governed by a desire to do right. His views were not circumscribed by narrow limits—he saw the whole State and its conditions at a glance. His finger was naturally upon the public pulse, and his discernment enabled him instinctively to

* Annual Message, 1874.

anticipate the public necessities. As Governor of the State he exhibited in a peculiar way the patriotic instincts of his nature. There was no disloyalty in his composition."* "His public life and doings constitute the most important part of the history of our State for the last quarter of a century. His support came from the people; he was of them and he preferred them. He boasted of his yeoman ancestry. The greatness he desired was the greatness which industry and merit gives. He preferred to be the first of a respected house, rather than the second, living on the prestige of a borrowed light."†

AS A LAWYER.

"As a lawyer he was not disposed to technicalities, nor was he dogmatic or pertinacious. His chief desire seemed to be to try a case upon its merits, and he tried and argued it with all due respect to the court and the counsel."‡

HIS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ECONOMY.

A prominent trait of his character was his economy, which was exhibited in his public as well as in his private affairs. It was not a miserly economy that would deny proper and liberal expenditures, but one that guarded carefully against wastefulness or extravagance. In his personal affairs he at all times maintained his family in a style according well with his means and the place that he filled. After he became Governor he rebuilt the family mansion with the proceeds of the inheritance from his father's estate, making it the largest and most imposing one in the town, and furnished it in a style consistent with its exterior. In it he entertained his guests in a manner befitting his station. He felt his importance as Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth of which he was so proud, and magnified his position in all his surroundings. "He was every inch the Governor," whether at

* Mr. Philip S. Scovel's remarks at the meeting of the Camden Bar.
† Mr. John W. Wartman's remarks at the meeting of the Camden Bar.
‡ Mr. Philip S. Scovel at the meeting of the Camden Bar.

home or abroad, but never in an offensive sense, for the people everywhere appeared to be as proud of him as he was of the office which he so nobly filled. In his first inaugural he outlined his views on public economy, and to these he adhered throughout his public career. He said on that occasion:

> In conducting the operations of our State Government, the strictest economy should be exercised. This is especially important at a time when we are subjected to extraordinary expenses in consequence of the deplorable civil war in which we are involved. In the midst of business depression and financial derangement and in view of increasing taxation, unnecessary expenditure of the people's money should be scrupulously avoided. Extravagant appropriations by government not only fasten heavy burthens on the people, but tend to corrupt public morals and increase private profligacy.

At another time, referring to the enormous expenditures incident to the Civil War, he said the people seemed to have lost a proper appreciation of the value of money, and to have become careless of its use—that the economy of former times was now by many considered parsimony. The extravagance in both public and private life, entailed by the war, was a greater burden than the public debt, and while he held that every dollar of the latter, principal and interest, must be paid, he urged that New Jersey, in its legislation involving appropriations of the public money, should be foremost in rescuing the country from the new danger with which it was threatened.*

AS A LEADER IN HIS TOWN AND COUNTY.

He always took a warm interest in the public enterprises of his town and county, and promoted them by every means at his command. During all the earlier years of his active life he was looked up to as the leader, his well-known perseverance and energy giving promise of success to every movement to which he lent his aid. Among the prominent enterprises in which he was actively engaged were the construction of the railroad between Freehold and Jamesburg, which was first opened to the

* Inaugural, 1872.

public in 1853; the County Agricultural Society, of which he was the founder, in the same year, and the Battle Monument, which he originated. Of the success of these enterprises and of his association with them he was always proud. The latter was the crowning enterprise of his life, into which he entered with all the zeal of his nature. The beautiful shaft which now marks the spot where the first engagement of that memorable day took place, is alike a monument to the fame of our revolutionary fathers and to the patriotism and energy of the man who was before all others instrumental in its erection, and forever links his name with those of the heroes of the Revolution.

HOW HE BUILT THE BATTLE-MONUMENT.

This enterprise was first publicly broached by Governor Parker in an address at a local anniversary in Freehold, in the summer of 1877, and at the same time he suggested the action which resulted in the organization, three months later, of an association of which he was made President, having for its object the solicitation of funds for the erection of the monument. During the three years that ensued he gave much of his time to the work, sometimes under circumstances of the greatest discouragement. He organized committees of ladies and gentlemen in every township in Monmouth, delivered addresses on every available occasion, personally superintended fairs, festivals, lectures, and other public entertainments for the purpose of raising funds, and even enlisted the school-children throughout the county in the work. He aimed to secure $10,000 by private subscription, and as a last resort to bring up the deficiency of this sum, he went among wealthy persons of his acquaintance outside of his county and State and levied contributions. Having secured this amount he next made an appeal to the Legislature and then to the Congress of the United States, in both of which he was successful. The corner-stone of the monument was laid, with imposing civil and military

ceremonies, on the centennial anniversary of the battle, in the presence of Governor McClellan and many distinguished guests. The monument was completed, and the unveiling ceremonies, which exceeded in extent and pageantry that of any other public occasion hitherto held in the State, took place on the 13th of November, 1884, in the presence of Governor Abbett and a great concourse of public officials, civil and military organizations, and invited guests.*

HIS SOCIAL RELATIONS, MARRIAGE AND DEATH.

Although his long and busy life was crowded with great public cares, he did not forget the minor public duties nor the obligations of social life. He was one of the original members of the lodge of Odd Fellows of his town and always retained an interest in its welfare; in his earlier years he took an active part in its affairs, filling the different official positions and representing it in the State Grand Lodge. He was also a member of the Masonic lodge of his town. In both of these organizations he remained an honored member up to the time of his death. He was for many years a member of the Union Fire Company of Trenton, and of the Fire Department of Freehold, aiding both with his counsels and his purse. He was also a member of the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; a member of the Tammany Society of New York City, and an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati of the State of New Jersey. In 1881 he united with the Presbyterian Church of Freehold, on confession of faith, and afterward remained an acceptable member and communicant of that church. In 1843 he was married to Maria M., eldest daughter of Samuel R. Gummere, Clerk in Chancery of New Jersey, who survives him, with two sons, Charles and Frederick, both practicing lawyers of some years' standing at the Bar of

* See Memorial of Committee of Arrangements, 1885.

Monmouth County, and a daughter, Bessie, unmarried. On Saturday, the 31st day of December, 1887, after holding a special session of the Burlington County Courts, he went to Philadelphia, and feeling unwell he called at the house of a friend, where, in a few minutes, he received a stroke of paralysis. He died on the following Monday, shortly after midnight, surrounded by the immediate members of his family. He rallied sufficiently on Saturday evening to recognize his wife, but afterward never regained consciousness.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

His personal appearance was imposing. He was slightly over six feet high, with a massive frame admirably proportioned, a head well poised, manly and dignified in his bearing, easy and attractive in his manner; in public free and self-possessed, easily approached by the humblest member of the community, but never condescending to unseemly familiarity. He was persistent in the pursuit of the object in which he was interested, and in support of the cause which he had espoused; never domineering, but persuasive and conciliating; avoiding personal antagonisms he skilfully laid his course between contending factions and reached the goal while others were wrangling by the way. Conservative in all his views and sometimes considered so almost to a fault, he was always a safe leader in public affairs and reliable as a personal adviser.

Joel Parker was, beyond dispute, the foremost man of his generation in his town and county, and in his State, in all those qualities that go to make a man useful to and beloved by his fellow-men. He enjoyed, as no other man of his day, the entire confidence of the people at large, without respect to party lines. In his public life, and in the administration of public affairs, he fully justified this regard, and no act of his can be adduced that is not in

entire harmony with his professions of public duty. In his private life he was pure and above reproach. He had the imperfections common to humanity, but none that lessened him in the estimation of honorable men. He was industrious in his private calling, and in the discharge of his public duties. He labored hard during the whole of his long life, rising early and sitting up late. Few men of his day, professional or other, worked more hours or endured more fatigue than he, and to this fact, as much as to the qualities of his head and heart, is his success in life to be largely attributed. He was not wealthy, but he always gave liberally according to his means to public enterprises and public and private charities. Of a sympathetic nature, his heart and his purse were ever open to relieve the distresses of the deserving poor, and it may truly be said of him that he never turned any empty away. He filled a large place in the affections of the people, who recognized him as their friend, and in the affairs of the public, and in this regard he will have no successor in this generation. He had fully rounded out his life, and the messenger of death found him at his post, at work almost to the last moment of his existence. He was not a brilliant man, as the world reckons it, but he was a great man, broad, liberal, conscientious, faithful and true, and so he will be rated on the pages of history in the generations to come.

"STRONG, 'mid the perils that beset his time,
STRONG, in the chair of State he honored long,
STRONG, in devotion to his home and friends,
Wherever fortune found or placed him, STRONG.

"KIND, with a kindness words cannot express,
KIND, with a sweetness born of noble mind,
KIND, let the tear-drop pathos started, speak;
To youth and age, to poor and sorrowing, KIND.

"GREAT, in the virtues that adorned his life,
GREAT, in the annals of his native State,
GREAT, in his fearless championship of right,
In every trust and station, truly GREAT." *

* Frank P. McDermott, Freehold, in the *Monmouth Democrat*, Jan. 12, 1888.

When he died his fellow citizens throughout the State —all ranks and conditions of men—alike pressed forward to lay their tribute of affection and regard upon his bier. The Governor issued a proclamation reciting the eminent services he had rendered the State, and caused public honors to be paid to his memory; the business of the courts was suspended while eulogies were pronounced and resolutions of respect and condolence were placed upon their records; organizations, public and social, vied with each other in manifestations of friendship and esteem, and the press united in one common expression of high appreciation of his life and public services.

And so we committed his body to the dust, and commended his soul to God who gave it.

ADDENDA.

Since the publication of the foregoing sketch attention has been called to the address delivered by Governor Parker on the 6th of March, 1873, on the occasion of the presentation to the State of the old Battle Flags of the New Jersey Regiments. It is here presented, copied from the report in the Trenton *True American* of the day following its delivery, to further illustrate the views sustained by him on the questions involved in the war:

SPEECH ON THE PRESENTATION OF THE OLD BATTLE-FLAGS.

Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic:—The eloquent orator* who has just addressed you related the circumstances under which these flags were sent to this State, and it may be well to further notice the fact.

At the close of the war I had the honor to occupy the Executive Chair of the State of New Jersey, and hearing that these flags, which had been borne through so many hard-fought battles, were about being put in charge of the United States authorities, and thinking that they might be deposited at the Capitol, where few Jerseymen would have opportunity to see them, I thought it proper to request that these New Jersey memorials of the battle fields might be given into the custody of the State. This request, so reasonable, was readily complied with, and the flags, with others, were placed in the charge of the Quartermaster General of the State. About two years since the Legislature of the State passed a resolution requiring that they should be kept in the State Capitol; but since that time, in consequence of the unsettled condition of the building, there has been no suitable place to keep them. A room has now, however, been prepared, in which they will in future be kept.

I receive from you these colors, and, in conformity with the expressed wish of the Legislature, will deposit them in the Capitol, there to remain in the custody of the State.

In looking upon these torn and discolored flags, the question naturally arises, why are they deemed so precious? Why have they been made the subject of official correspondence between the National and

* John Y. Foster, Esq., of Newark.

State governments? Why has their preservation been provided for by legislative action? Why have they been brought here to-day in the hands of veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the presence of a vast concourse of citizens, and accompanied by a grand military escort? Is it because the material of which they are made is rare and costly? The bullet scarred staffs and stained shreds of silk, in themselves of little intrinsic worth, are all that remain. Is it because of any practical use to which they might hereafter be put in active service? They are so frail that if unfolded the gentlest breeze would scatter their fragments. What then gives them a priceless value? It is because of the memories and associations that cluster around them. To you, soldiers of the late war, they recall the scenes through which you passed. They remind you of the time, when in their brightness and beauty, you received them from the State, and of the vows you then solemnly made to guard and protect them, and to bring them back, not in dishonor, but with victory emblazoned on every fold. Through years of varied fortune they were your constant companions. To-day they speak to you of the joys and friendships of camp life, of the wearisome march, the shock of battle, the charge and the deadly assault. Where danger most threatened you advanced your standards and bore them proudly aloft; where shot and shell fell thickest, you rallied around them; they guided you over the field of carnage, and on them the eyes of your fallen comrades instinctively turned their dying gaze as you hurried past. Who can wonder, then, that to you these flags are of peculiar interest? But chiefly are they precious to you, and to all of us, because they are the emblems of our nationality—the symbols of governmental power. Mute though they be, they speak to us in language more forcible than human utterance. Each rent and shred of these tattered banners has a voice which to-day says to us, and to all men, "although it cost privation and suffering, exposure and even death itself, come what may, this government must be maintained in its integrity, whether its assailants come from without or within; though millions of lives and billions of treasure be the sacrifice, the Union shall be preserved."

Soldiers of New Jersey, your deeds of noble daring are still fresh in memory. These banners borne by you, who here represent the remnant of the eighty thousand men whom New Jersey sent to the field, testify that you, and such as you, in the hour of the country's peril, left the endearments and comforts of home and bared your bosoms to the storm of battle, that our free institutions might be maintained and the nation might live.

In the name of the people, I thank you, and, through you, your absent comrades, for the imperishable honor reflected on the State by your patriotism and valor in that dark hour.

In closing these interesting ceremonies we must not forget those who, with high hope and patriotic impulse, went forth with you but

did not return ; those who for a time with you followed these flags, but fell by your side, sacrificing their lives for their country. A grateful people will ever cherish their memory.

In the name of the State of New Jersey, I now take these memorials of valiant deeds, and will deposit them in the place set apart for their reception, where, in accordance with the resolutions of the Legislature, they will be tenderly cared for, and where they will remain the objects of gratitude and reverence of future generations.

It should have been mentioned in the biography of Governor Parker that the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the Trustees of Rutgers College, June 18, 1872.

MORTUARY.

MORTUARY.

DEATH OF JOEL PARKER.

Joel Parker, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and ex-Governor of New Jersey, died at Philadelphia on Monday morning, January 2, 1888. On the previous Saturday he held a special session of the Burlington County Courts, and after dinner went to Camden, and thence, after transacting some business, to Philadelphia. At 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, while calling at the residence of a friend, Mrs. Cecilia Root, 1019 Mount Vernon street, he was taken suddenly ill, and Dr. E. C. Bailey was called in. He found that the Governor was suffering from an attack of paralysis. He was very anxious to return to his home, but the attending physician found that it was impossible. The family were immediately summoned from Burlington, where they were residing for the winter, and Mrs. Parker and his niece, Miss Redmond, reached his bedside about 11 o'clock the same evening. He rallied sufficiently to recognize Mrs. Parker, but failed to recognize Miss Redmond, and soon relapsed into unconsciousness. Doctors D. Hayes Agnew and James R. Tyson were called in as consulting physicians, but they quickly decided that there were no hopes of his recovery. His sons, Charles and Frederick, reached the city during Sunday, and they, with their mother, were at his bedside when he died, which was at about 12.30 o'clock, A. M., on Monday. He never regained consciousness after recognizing Mrs. Parker.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF FREEHOLD.

Pursuant to invitation of Mayor Forman, the citizens of Freehold assembled at the Court House, at 8 o'clock

on Monday evening, January 2, to take action upon the death of their fellow townsman, ex-Governor Parker.

Major Yard called the meeting to order and nominated Mayor Forman for Chairman, who was unanimously elected, and Major Yard was in like manner elected Secretary.

Upon taking the chair Mayor Forman formally announced the death of ex-Governor Parker, and stated that considering his eminent public services, which reflected honor upon his town, he had deemed it proper to call the citizens together to counsel upon the matter and to take such measures as they might deem proper.

Frank P. McDermott, Esq., stated that he had learned from a member of the family that the funeral would take place on Friday.

Major Yard moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of our people on this occasion, and report the same at an adjourned meeting, to be held on Wednesday evening. The motion was adopted and Messrs. H. W. Murphy, F. P. McDermott and John B. Conover, were appointed. Subsequently, on motion of Surrogate Crater, Major James S. Yard and Judge Charles A. Bennett were added to the committee.

On motion, it was resolved that the chairman appoint a committee of twenty-five citizens as a committee of arrangements, of which he shall be chairman, to co-operate with the family and the State authorities in regard to the funeral ceremonies, and also to take charge of the remains upon their arrival on Wednesday evening, and escort them to the residence of the family.

Major Yard made brief remarks touching the life, character and public services of ex-Governor Parker, with especial reference to his relations to the town and county.

Lieutenant J. W. Hulse, speaking as Chief of the Fire Department and as an officer of the military company, said both organizations would be glad to co-operate with

the citizens in doing honor to the memory of our late distinguished fellow-citizen.

Hon. William S. Throckmorton delivered a short but feeling and appreciative address, referring especially to the character of Gov. Parker in his social relations to our citizens, and said that all men who knew him desired to do him honor. In conclusion he moved that this meeting request that all business places in the town be closed during the time of the funeral obsequies.

Mr. D. C. Perrine concurred in the motion of Mr. Throckmorton.

Mr. J. T. Burtis said that it would also be proper to request our citizens to display emblems of mourning upon their residences and places of business, from this time until after the funeral. This amendment was accepted by Mr. Throckmorton, and then the motion as amended was adopted.

On motion of Charles H. Butcher, Esq., the meeting then adjourned.

Mayor Forman subsequently announced the following as the Committee of Arrangements:

W. H. FORMAN, Chairman,

A. WALKER,	Dr. I. S. LONG,	D. S. CRATER,
J. T. BURTIS,	A. C. HART,	MAXCY APPLEGATE,
W. B. DURYEE,	C. H. BUTCHER,	T. W. MORRIS,
D. C. PERRINE,	A. WHITE,	J. M. AYRES,
D. D. DENISE,	E. T. HARTSHORNE,	W. S. THROCKMORTON,
JOHN ENRIGHT,	CHARLES HAIGHT,	J. B. HAVILAND,
S. C. COWART,	JOS. T. LAIRD,	JOHN W. HULSE,
JOHN BAWDEN,	WM. LLOYD,	C. HARTZHEIM,
A. A. YARD,	THEO. SICKLES,	G. C. HULETT.

The committee met at Firemen's Hall at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening, appointed several sub-committees and perfected their arrangements for the funeral ceremonies.

On Wednesday evening the committee again met at Firemen's Hall. In the absence of Mayor Forman, Wm. H. Vredenburgh, Esq., presided, and after a short session

the committee proceeded in a body to the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where they received the remains and escorted them to the family residence. A large concourse of citizens had also assembled and accompanied the committee in solemn procession.

In order to reserve the hours on Friday morning before the funeral for persons from a distance, the people of Freehold and vicinity, by invitation published in the newspapers, paid their respects to the remains of their fellow townsman on Thursday afternoon, between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M.

In compliance with the request of the Committee of Arrangements the business places and the residences of the citizens of the town very generally displayed emblems of mourning; some of them were quite elaborate, and most of them showed artistic taste and skill. Firemen's Hall, the Court House, the printing offices, and a number of business places displayed flags at half-mast as soon as the news of Judge Parker's death was verified, and until after the funeral. The Court House, by direction of the committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, was very handsomely draped, the large columns in front being covered smooth with black muslin, and festoons of the same material were hung from the cornices across the front of the building and the porch, and from the window caps.

THE FUNERAL SOLEMNITIES.

The casket was covered with black broadcloth, and was lined with white corded silk; the handles were of oxydized silver. Everything was plain and unostentatious. At the head was a cross of white roses, immortelles, ivy, smilax and exotic grasses, presented by the Joel Parker Association; at the foot was a wreath of white roses, smilax and immortelles, the gift of Senators McPherson and Blodgett, and Congressmen McAdoo and Pidcock.

On the silver plate were engraved the words: "Joel Parker: Nov. 24, 1816, Jan. 2, 1888."

Surrounding the plate was a wreath of English ivy, the gift of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. As he lay in the casket he looked as natural as if he had just fallen into a gentle sleep, from which he might awake at any moment.

Contrary to the indications of the day before, Friday morning opened cold and cloudy, with a drizzling rain later in the forenoon. At an early hour people from the neighborhood began to come in carriages, and the early trains from the eastern part of the county came filled. At 9 o'clock the doors of the mansion were opened and the crowds assembled passed in, in file, to view the remains. Each arriving train brought additional crowds to take a last farewell of the dead Governor. The great majority in attendance were personal friends and acquaintances, endeared to him by many loving ties and recollections. Count was kept until over a thousand persons had passed in, but many were unable to gain admission by reason of the crowd and the lateness of the hour.

About 10 o'clock Governor Green and staff and the State officials arrived and went to their quarters at the American Hotel, after which they proceeded in a body to Governor Parker's residence, where they remained. Shortly after, the Joel Parker Association, of Newark, (seventy-five members), accompanied by Voss' Band and a number of citizens of Newark, arrived in a special train and went directly to the residence. About 10.30 o'clock the Bench and Bar Association and the county officials of the Second Judicial District, (Burlington, Gloucester and Camden), over which Judge Parker presided, arrived, also in a special train. Members of the Bar were also present from several other counties.

Shortly before 11 o'clock the doors were closed and after prayer by Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D.D., the funeral procession was formed under the direction of

Major James S. Yard, appointed by the Committee of Arrangements for that purpose, assisted by Theo. W. Morris, Esq., Lieut. John W. Hulse and Maj. A. A. Yard, and the members of the Committee of Arrangements, in the following order:

ORDER OF THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

Sexton and Undertaker.
The Clergy.
Physicians.
County Officials.
Town Officials.
The Citizens Committee.
The Monmouth Bar Association.
Representatives of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey.
Representatives of J. W. Conover Post, G. A. R.
Olive Branch Lodge No. 16, F. & A. M.
Monmouth Lodge No. 20, I. O. O. F.
Officers of Co. E., 7th Regiment N. G. of N. J.
Freehold Fire Department.
The Joel Parker Association of Newark.

Pall Bearers.	THE HEARSE.	*Pall Bearers*
Ex-Chancellor Runyon,*		Chancellor McGill,*
Justice Depue,		Justice Dixon,
Justice Knapp,		Justice Reed,
Justice Scudder,		Justice Vansyckel,

The Family and Relatives.
The Governor and Staff.
Ex-Governors.
Major General Plume and Staff.
Brigadier General Steele and Staff.
Brigadier General Sewell and Staff.
The Chancellors, ex-Chancellors, and Vice-Chancellors.
Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals.
State Officials and Members of State Boards.
U. S. Senators and Members of the House of Representatives.
Ex-Attorneys General.
Members and ex-Members and Officers of the Senate and Assembly.
Members of the Faculties of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges.
County Officials and Bar of the Second Judicial District.
Citizens and Visitors.

* In place of Chief Justice Beasley and Justice Magie, who were prevented by indisposition from being present.

The casket was borne by eight colored men.

There was some delay, occasioned by the great crowd of people who desired to look for the last time upon the face of the friend they had known so long and loved so well, and also by the non-arrival of some of the organizations from a distance. The town-clock was striking 11 when the funeral procession started, and the head of it had reached the church before all were in line. In fact, a double line—one in the street and another on the sidewalk—almost covered the distance between the dwelling and the church, and it was 11.20 when the doors were opened and the head of the escort marched up the centre aisle. Here the arrangements were complete, and under the direction of the ushers appointed by the committee of citizens, the great throng was rapidly and quietly conducted to the places assigned to the several organizations, and seated. While this was being done, the organist, Mrs. J. B. Conover, played a voluntary on the organ. The ushers were S. C. Cowart, (chairman), John B. Conover, F. B. Conover, F. P. McDermott, W. S. Throckmorton, C. H. Butcher, W. E. Truex, C. P. Pitman, Jos. A. Yard, H. A. Wheeler, D. Van Perrine, W. C. Hartshorne, G. D. Carson.

FUNERAL SERVICES AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Organ Voluntary—

Marcia Funebre—{1. Symphonie Erocia. 2. Symphonie Sonata.} *Beethoven.*

Scripture Reading by Rev. Henry G. Smith.

But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope.

For if we believe that Jesus died and rose again, even so them also which sleep in Jesus will God bring with him.

I am the Resurrection, and the Life, saith the Lord: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.

For we brought nothing into this world, and it is certain that we can carry nothing out.

The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; Blessed be the name of the Lord.

Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.

For we must all appear before the judgment-seat of Christ; that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad.

And I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them.

Anthem:—"Rock of Ages." Music by Dudley Buck.

Scripture Reading Continued.

But of the times and the seasons, brethren, ye have no need that I write unto you.

For yourselves know perfectly that the day of the Lord so cometh as a thief in the night.

For when they shall say, Peace and safety; then sudden destruction cometh upon them, as travail upon a woman with child; and they shall not escape.

But ye, brethren, are not in darkness, that that day should overtake you as a thief.

Ye are all the children of light, and the children of the day: we are not of the night, nor of darkness.

Therefore let us not sleep, as do others; but let us watch and be sober.

For they that sleep, sleep in the night; and they that be drunken, are drunken in the night.

But let us, who are of the day, be sober, putting on the breast-plate of faith and love; and for a helmet, the hope of salvation.

For God hath not appointed us to wrath, but to obtain salvation by our Lord Jesus Christ,

Who died for us, that whether we wake or sleep, we should live together with Him.

Wherefore comfort yourselves together, and edify one another, even as also ye do.

Prayer by the Rev. Edward B. Hodge.

O God, thou art our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble. We all do fade as a leaf, and our iniquities like the wind have taken us away. Thou alone art great. With Thee is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. From everlasting to everlasting Thou art God. Therefore are we come to put our trust under the covert of Thy wings. O Lord, rebuke us not in Thine anger, neither chasten us in Thy hot displeasure. Have mercy upon us, for we are weak. We are passing through the waters; be Thou with us. We are going through the rivers; let them not overflow us. We are walking through the fire; let us not be burned; neither let the flame kindle upon us.

Oh, help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men. Be Thou always with us; a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless. Like as a father pitieth his children, so pity Thou us. Spare us, good Lord; spare Thy people whom Thou hast redeemed with precious blood.

O merciful and faithful High Priest, holy, harmless and undefiled, separate from sinners, made higher than the heavens, Thou who wast, in the days of Thy flesh on earth, compassed with infirmities, have mercy upon us. We crave Thy sympathy; we cast ourselves upon Thy care. We know that those that loved Thee here on earth are now, when absent from the body, present with Thee in heaven. But oh, how far away! Hasten Thine appearing. Remember Thy promise; and, when Thou

comest, bring with Thee those that are now asleep in Thee.

O God the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, look down from heaven in mercy and pity, and dispel the darkness of our distress; endow us plentifully with Thy celestial gifts. Grant us submission to Thy holy will, and entire acquiescence in Thy decree. Give us patience to bear our trial, wisdom to learn its lessons, grace to derive profit, courage to enter upon the difficulties of our changed situation, and strength to undertake and to bear all that is for us to do in our present circumstances. Grant us Thyself, that we may never be lonely. May we walk with God; and thus, through Thy instrumentality, may our fellowship be with the Father and with His Son, Jesus Christ.

With these our prayers, which we offer for ourselves, we add our humble thanksgiving for the life of Thy servant now taken to dwell with Thee. This man, O God, has filled many posts of honor and trust among us; he has maintained his integrity to the end; and we are come to lay the tribute of praise at Thy feet. To Thy watchful providence, to Thy grace, directing and assisting him, he owes this peaceful and honored ending of an illustrious career. Thou wast with him in the day of trial and temptation. The virtues that crowned his character were Thy gifts; his wisdom and his learning were from Thee. Justice and judgment he learned at Thy feet.

O merciful God, ever grant unto our country, we beseech Thee, rulers that fear Thy name; who shall make the laws under Thy guidance and conduct the execution thereof to Thy glory. In all times of danger and anxiety, we will not trust in horses nor in chariots, but we will remember Jehovah our God. We will rejoice in Thy salvation, and in the name of our God we will set up our banners.

With Thy favor we beseech Thee to behold and bless Thy servants, the President of the United States; the Governor of this Commonwealth; the surviving Judges

of the Supreme Court; and all who fill offices of authority and trust. May they ever walk after Thy holy commandments; ever acknowledge Thy supreme authority in all things, and decree righteous judgment. So shall we Thy people be evermore giving Thee thanks. We shall be happy in such a case. We shall be the happy people whose God is Jehovah.

And now, to God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, be ascribed, as is most justly due, all might and majesty, dominion and power, through Jesus Christ our Lord and Redeemer. Amen.

Oration by Rev. Frank Chandler, D.D.

One might well dread to break the silence of your thought and grief to-day. The gathering of this vast assembly from all parts of the State and from all ranks of social life, your tears and sorrow, are a tribute to the worth of our departed friend more eloquent than any words of mine can be. Yet we should dishonor ourselves, deprive ourselves of a mournful solace, and somewhat limit the usefulness of a valued life, did we not gather around this coffin and give some utterance to the sentiments which move all our hearts.

Joel Parker was born of noble ancestry, upon his father's farm, near Freehold, in the year 1816. He had the advantages of an early education. He graduated from Princeton College with the class of 1839, studied law at Trenton in the office of Hon. H. W. Green, was admitted to practice in 1842, and settled in Freehold. He married Miss Gummere, of Burlington, in 1843, and here we may reverently quote the words of King Lemuel, "The prophecy that his mother taught him: The heart of her husband did safely trust in her, so that he had no need of spoil. She did him good and not evil all the days of his life." He was sent to the Assembly in 1847, the youngest member of that body and one of the most influential. He was made Prosecutor of the Pleas of Monmouth

county ; Brigadier and Major General of the State Militia. He was twice Governor of the State, elected by a large majority of his fellow-citizens. He was Presidential Elector and twice named by the Electors of this State, as their choice for the Chief Magistracy of the United States, an office which those who knew him best, believed he would have honorably filled. He was appointed Attorney General of the State, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, in which latter office of dignity and trust he honorably discharged his duty until the day of his death. With these facts of his life you are all familiar. They are published widely in the newspapers and will be preserved among the records of the State.

It is fitting, on this occasion, that our attention should be drawn to the elements of his character and the incidents of his distinguished career, which contain the lessons of the hour for our instruction and comfort.

Governor Parker was a man physically strong and of commanding presence, which enabled him to endure fatigue and to impress those with whom he came in contact as one in some respect their superior. Yet the condescension of his manner and the kindness of his heart made approach to him easy, even by the most humble. If he ever appeared brusque or distant, it was only because his mind in active life was greatly pre-occupied or because the inner feeling of his heart failed to find expression. He was genial and kind in his nature, with a pleasing touch of gentle humor, and a story of human sorrow always found its way straight to his heart. He had the simplicity of childhood. There was a frankness and tenderness of spirit with him which was a most charming characteristic of his life. He loved the little ones. As he sat upon the front piazza of his residence in the summer months of his vacation in later years, he would call the young children of the neighborhood to him and engage them in conversation. Last Fall an accident befell him, on his returning home by a railroad train,

and as he entered his house lame and suffering, his little grand-daughter followed him to the stairs and he said caressingly, "It would have been a bad thing for Helen if anything serious had happened to grandfather." It is one of the pleasing memories to his family that the last Christmas night of his life he was engaged, in the home of one of his relatives, with the dear little children in their innocent amusement, himself the greatest child of them all, delighting them and himself in their sports.

He was a man distinguished for his good judgment. If his mind seemed to work slowly at times, it was because of his habit to become possessed of all the facts and circumstances, and give them due consideration before recording an opinion. He was naturally cautious, conservative and modest, but when he had deliberated and formed a judgment, it was in most cases eminently wise and safe to follow him. This peculiarity made him a capable lawyer, a good Judge, a safe adviser in public affairs and a wise and beneficent ruler. He made haste slowly. But few men in the trying positions in which he was placed have made so few mistakes. It was because of his excellent judgment and probity that he was resorted to by individuals and the public in times of the greatest exigency.

The honorable soubriquet by which he was most familiarly known throughout our State, "Honest Joel Parker," shows a trait of his character which at once gives him a noble eminence in our esteem. In all the private relations and public duties of life the breath of suspicion has never shadowed his name with any thought of dishonor or duplicity. His word was as good as his bond. There are those before me to-day who know what mighty temptations beset a man in public life, to appear to wish to do one thing in the presence of one party or clan, and quite another thing in different surroundings. But no solicitations to evil could ever induce our friend to seek his fortune by crooked paths. He sacrificed his interests for

his principles, and defended and maintained his principles consistently to the end. This made him a safe man at the head of public affairs in our State during the war. It nerved his arm and brain to devise ways and means to meet every requisition of the general Government, to keep peace and quietness at home when riot and bloodshed were threatened, and to provide for the easy and early discharge of every financial obligation incurred by the State.

The morning after his election to be Governor, in 1861, I gave him my congratulations, meeting him casually upon the street, and suggested that he had come to his place of power in troublesome times. A tear glistened in his eye, and with deep emotion he said to me, "In the heat of this campaign I never thought I should feel as I do this morning. A great responsibility presses upon me, but by God's help, I mean to do right." This purpose to do right, combined with a reverent trust in God, was the secret of his grand success as a War Governor. He meant to help the Government he had given his oath to sustain, by the use of all legitimate means. You will remember many touching and powerful incidents illustrative of the strength of his character employed in maintaining the rights of citizens, coupled with an honest and zealous determination to defend the honor of the nation in time of great peril. The letter which he directed to the Secretary of War, when making demand of him as an executive officer for a prisoner held in control of our courts of justice, will make him immortal, as it should do. He was not afraid of all the powers of earth and hell in a question in which he had the responsibility and was clear in his convictions of right.

He was a patriot. His grandfather served in the war of the Revolution, and if our lamented Governor was proud of anything—and here let us learn a lesson for our use when sneered at by the captious and the foolish and ignorant—if Governor Parker was proud of anything it

was that he was a Jerseyman. He loved and honored the place of his nativity. He was proud of the history of his State in the colonial times and in the war of independence; of its honorable band of heroes and statesmen; of its judiciary, its bright and imperishable fame; the virtue, intelligence and thrift of its citizens. He was fond of research in matters pertaining to local history, and dwelt with satisfaction upon every evidence of suffering and successful toil, and of sacrifices for the public good. He gloried in our institutions and did everything in his power to protect and preserve them. One illustration among many may be given, which has become familiar to us all by reason of his persistency and determination in carrying forward to a successful accomplishment that which he believed to be right, in honor of our ancestors. Ten years ago, in the Presbyterian church, at the close of the exercises of the Freehold Institute, he arose, craved a moment's indulgence, and eloquently plead with the vast assembly gathered from all parts of the State, to go to their homes resolved to build a monument to perpetuate the fame of our Revolutionary sires. He called a public meeting, organized an association, devised a plan of procedure, solicited subscriptions from his personal friends in large amounts; gave money himself, and labored and thought to bring about this worthy object. He excited an interest in the matter that could not be put down. He then went to Trenton and by wise and earnest methods secured a large appropriation from the State, and thence to Washington and enlisted the sympathy of Senators and Congressmen, and after seven years of hard labor, he saw the work gloriously achieved. Nothing more fitting could be done now than to place upon the granite base of that monument this inscription: "*Sine Joel Parker, non fuisset: Obit, 1888.*"

He was a man of great industry. His successes were won by hard work. In the study and among men and books; in his office and wherever duty called him he was

a toiler. His preceptor, here present, told me that more than fifty years ago, when in his preparatory course for Princeton, whoever came into the class-room with an imperfect recitation Joel Parker was always prepared. The early hours of the morning found him at his tasks, and when others were sleeping he was giving thought and care to the trusts imposed upon him. His genius was for painstaking, diligent, honest work, and it rewarded him with the rich fruits of industry, the respect of the community and the emoluments of office.

He was a generous patron of every good cause. In everything pertaining to the best interests of the community in which he lived, he gave ungrudgingly his time and means and influence. He assisted in bringing the railroad to our village. He aided the farmers to institute their annual fair. He favored a limited corporation for the convenience and comfort of the citizens of our town. He was foremost in upholding the schools which have graced and blessed our town, and invested large sums of money for their re-establishment when disaster fell upon them. After carrying through with determined persistency the endeavor to build up again the seminary for young ladies in our town, he stated in public that he regarded this school as a better and more enduring monument to the honor of those who with him had engaged in the work, than the granite shaft to the memory of the heroes who fought and fell in the battle of Monmouth. He was a generous giver to all the churches and all their charities. He never withheld his purse and his best wishes from any good cause properly presented to his attention.

And here we touch upon some of the most tender and precious memories concerning our departed friend, enshrined within our hearts. There are brotherhoods here with wide connections, and military associations, and veteran soldiers, survivors of the late war, the Cincinnati, and all through our community and land in humble

homes, and, as I happen to know, beyond the seas in other lands those who have loved our kind-hearted friend, and who will never cease to cherish his memory, for his counsel, his genial friendship, his official assistance, his charity and timely aid in many ways. Never shall we know on earth how wide is the influence which a prospered man in exalted station may exert, if only his heart prompts him to kindly deeds. One or two instances of Governor Parker's kindly offices to the distressed and needy may show his claim to gratitude.

During the war he came to me one morning early and said: "There are two young men in the army sentenced to be shot for desertion. Technically those youths may be deserters, but morally they are not, and the mother of one of these boys—for he was only a boy—has been to see me and wants to know if I can do anything to save the life of her son." This young man had been wounded at Fair Oaks, and was sent to the hospital at Newark, and after partial recovery he was given a furlough for a few days to visit his mother and sister, when the great proclamation came out that all deserters should be dealt with capitally. He was taken up and sent to the front, and without knowledge of the details of his case, he was sentenced to be shot with another young man from the city of Newark, a boy of nineteen, who had committed the indiscretion of putting a "Y" on his military cap in the place of "J," and thus had gone into a New York regiment of the same number with his own, in camp near by. He said to me, "I wish you to go and see Mr. Lincoln and try and save the lives of those boys." And they were saved. I believe they are living to-day. It is a small matter, perhaps, but I may say that in both of those cases the men came from families belonging to a political party not his own. A man came to my house on Tuesday, and in conversation said that Governor Parker gave him advice at a trying time in early life, which had a determining influence upon his whole career; and when after-

wards Mr. Parker received the nomination for Governor, he spoke to his friends about voting for him, and they said "You will not vote for a Democratic Governor?" and he replied, "Yes, I will vote for Governor Parker an hundred times if I have the opportunity; he did me a favor I never can forget."

And now with infinite satisfaction we turn to contemplate the noblest quality in the character of our honored friend, which bore fruit, as we humbly trust, to his everlasting joy and glory. He always reverenced religion. His mother was a godly woman, and like all great men and those of generous nature, he loved his mother. He watched at her bedside when she died, and as she calmly spoke of the heavenly life, whilst his heart was breaking with generous grief, he obtained visions of those things which are more noble and of more worth than the greatest glory of the world. From the influence of that mother's holy life and triumphant death, he could never free himself. He said that he always hoped to be a Christian. As he sat a faithful and attentive listener in one of these pews—and he was never absent when he could be here—deep emotion would often show itself in every feature of his face, and his whole frame would sometimes be moved with inward feeling. I remember during the close of the canvass when he was the last time elected Governor, he had made five speeches on Saturday—one at Newark at a late hour—and he ordered his carriage with swift horses to be at the station at New Brunswick to convey him to his home, so that he could spend the Sabbath in that, to him, most blessed and helpful sanctuary. Sabbath morning he was in his place in the house of God. I spoke to him about it and said, "I thought you were in Newark at ten o'clock last night;" and he said, "So I was, but I do not like to spend a Sabbath in a hotel, and especially at such a time as this, to be surrounded by political associations." Oh, what a power that home was to our dear friend. And to all those struggling in the great affairs

of life what a blessing is there in a refined christian home. He loved music and especially the sweet hymns and sentences which his long since sainted daughter rendered in our sanctuary with thrilling tenderness and pathos. After her beautiful death he could repel the solicitations of the Holy Spirit no longer. He went at that period through an experience of grief a thousand fold more distressing than his recent brief translation. In the early spring of 1881 he presented himself at this sacred place to receive holy baptism. Alone, he stood here in the aisle and took upon himself the vows and covenant of God. Here, reverently, humbly and devoutly he knelt, and as the tears ran down his cheeks, he received the water of baptism. Since then he has honored, as might have been expected such a man would do, the christian profession he made. He loved the Bible, christian fellowship, the house of worship, and the place of prayer, and it is a tender incident connected with this church, which will so greatly miss his earnest and wise counsel, that the very last thoughts of his life, connected with his home associations, were given to the erection of the new tower of this church, and his strongest desire was that he might live to see the work completed. The last night he spent in Freehold he talked with me nearly an hour upon this very subject of the church's improvement and the means by which he proposed to aid in carrying on the work, and how he hoped to see the debt extinguished.

How few well rounded lives there are! How seldom is the ideal of the poet realized, when he says:

> "So live that when thy summons comes
> * * * * * *
> Thou go not, like the quarry slave at night,
> Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

And yet not to dream; to rest, to rejoice and still to serve. How beautiful his death.

Though in a strange city he found his head pillowed

in a home which his own gentle charity had furnished for a defenceless woman and her children. His last words on earth were those the deepest engraved upon his affectionate heart, a recognition of his cherished wife. He was spared the pain of a long sickness, the fear of dying and the anguish of separation. He went down to the brink of that little stream which we call death, with his family around him, a vanished hand outstretched from the other side beckoned him over, and he gained the vision and the presence of his Lord and the life immortal.

We commend these dear surviving friends to the merciful loving kindness of their Lord. They know "Whom they have believed and are persuaded that he is able to keep that which they have committed," and do this day commit, "into his hands against that day." These sons have before them an illustrious example to follow, and may be cheered along the henceforth darkened pathway of life by the heartfelt sympathy of those who will wish them well for their father's sake. The noblest virtue and the loftiest aims should lure them on to fellowship with the good and great of earth.

Of those who are in middle life and advancing years, those who were associated with him upon the Judicial bench and in the lofty stations of the political arena, those who have known and respected our honored dead in all the various relations of life, let me bespeak a serious thought concerning the emptiness of all pursuits and labors which do not grasp our country's good, the good and ennoblement of our fellow men, the cause of Christ on earth and the immortal glory! Presidents and Generals and Governors of the people and Judges die. Monuments of granite perish. That which is immortal is the good men do. By deeds of righteousness, by works of charity, by the enforcement of principle, by sowing the seeds of truth, the world is made better, character is formed and heaven is won, through the faith and grace of our Lord Jesus Christ. Let the young learn to day, that industry,

integrity, kindness of heart and manner, a virtuous life and Christian faith, have their reward in this world and in the world to come.

We await the resurrection. From the chamber of death, from the home now made desolate, from the house of God where we have desired to gather lessons of comfort and wisdom, we go to the grave, and thence we go to our homes again, and then to our several callings in life. We separate, no more to meet on earth. But we shall all be gathered together again! We shall be summoned by the voice of the archangel and the trump of God! Whether death overtake us soon and suddenly as it did our brother, or with many premonitions years hence, we shall sleep the sleep of death; or shall we be startled by the coming of the Son of Man to judgment!

Shall you and I and all of us in that great day appear before the throne with clean hands and a pure heart, and with robes of righteousness whiter than snow; or shall we come terrified and unprepared into the awful presence of that unseen world! By this sudden, startling providence, by the tokens of our mortality which afflict us to-day, I beseech and warn you, in the language of the Master, "Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh."

Hymn—"Lead, Kindly Light." Music by J. B. Dykes.

The Lord's Prayer and the Benediction, by Rev. H. G. Smith.

Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, forever. Amen.

Now the God of peace, that brought again from the dead our Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep,

through the blood of the everlasting covenant, make you perfect in every good work to do His will, working in you that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory forever and ever. Amen.

The vocal music was rendered by the following members of the choir of the Presbyterian church: Misses Belle H. McClure, Jennie A. Perrine and Kate Blackwell, and Messrs. J. B. Haviland and A. A. Chambers.

To the Cemetery.

The procession was then re-formed, and headed by Voss's Band, of Newark, playing funeral marches, with the Joel Parker Association as escort, proceeded to the Freehold cemetery. The following selections were performed by the Band:

Funeral March, "Crown of Immortelles," -	*Rossini.*
Funeral March, No. 5, - - - - -	*Beethoven.*
Funeral March, - - - - - -	*Chopin.*

At the Grave.

The following burial service was conducted by Rev. Henry G. Smith:

I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them.

Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God, in His wise providence, to take out of the world the soul of our brother departed, we therefore commit his body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust; looking for the general Resurrection in the last day, and the life of the world to come, through our Lord Jesus Christ; at whose second coming in glorious majesty to judge the world, the earth and the sea shall give up their dead; and the corruptible bodies of those who sleep in Him shall be changed, and made like unto His own glorious body; according to the mighty working whereby He is able to subdue all things unto Himself.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with you all, evermore. Amen.

"Nearer my God, to Thee," Voss's Band.

The Joel Parker Association, of Newark, which formed one side of the square at the grave, then formed in procession and marched around the grave, each one casting upon the coffin a sprig of evergreen, and then resumed their places, when their band performed a solemn dirge.

Memorial Meetings,

Addresses and Resolutions.

Memorial Meetings, Addresses and Resolutions.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Ex-Governor Joel Parker died suddenly, in the city of Philadelphia, on the morning of January 2, 1888.

The eminent services rendered by him to his native State, his selection to the prominent and important positions which he filled, his pure patriotism, unyielding integrity and conspicuous fidelity to every trust, render it fitting that more than ordinary respect be paid to his memory.

That he was her only citizen who has been twice elected Governor of the State by the people, identified with the military as a Major General, once occupying the position of Attorney General, and at the time of his death a Justice of the Supreme Court, are evidences of the respect, esteem and confidence of the people, which he secured and to the last enjoyed.

He administered the affairs of State during some of the most trying times of the late war with ability, firmness and prudence, complying with every requirement, and true and loyal to the integrity of the Union and the Government, yet always maintaining the rights and dignity of the State and its institutions. His foresight established a method for the settlement of the war debt without burden to the people. His every act as her Chief Magistrate was dictated by anxious desire for her interests and prosperity.

Therefore I, Robert S. Green, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do in testimony of the respect for his memory and sympathy in his loss, hereby direct that the public buildings be draped in mourning or thirty days, and that until the day of the funeral the flags thereon

be placed at half-mast, and that during the funeral services the public offices be closed and the proper salute be fired.

Given under my hand and privy seal, at Trenton, [L. S.] this third day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-eight. ROBERT S. GREEN,

Attest: Governor.

ROBT. S. GREEN, JR., Private Secretary.

TOWN OF FREEHOLD.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

IN MEMORIAM:

The citizens of the town of Freehold, convened by its Mayor for appropriate action regarding the sudden death of the Honorable Joel Parker, desire to express their sincere sorrow at this irreparable loss; their supreme respect for his memory, and their affectionate appreciation of his character as a true man, a good neighbor and a firm friend in all his relations to the people with and for whom he lived well nigh half a century.

As a public-spirited, broad-minded, large-hearted, whole-souled citizen, he was foremost in every enterprise promotive of the social, commercial, educational and artistic advancement of our community.

As a counsellor in the practice of his profession, he was conscientious, industrious and learned, at once an earnest and eloquent advocate, a safe guide and a fearless champion.

As Governor of our State—and notably during the perilous period of our civil war—he was conspicuous among his cotemporaries for ability, probity, loyalty and courage, leading and inspiring the masses.

As a Justice of the Supreme Court, his eminent qualifications—combining the scholarly attainments of the legal practitioner and the broad experience of the man of affairs—enabled him to discharge the high duties of that responsible office with acknowledged dignity, wisdom and righteousness.

Impressed by this retrospect of an exemplary character and career, we, his old time friends and neighbors—long honored by his life among us; his kindly concern for our personal and public good; and his consistent efforts for their realization—while reverently "kissing the rod that sorely smites us," would mingle our modest minor with the many which blend to swell that solemn strain of sorrow, eloquent of the universal love and respect of his native State, whose historic honor and prosperity are so indissolubly linked with his own fair

fame as her most distinguished, pure, patriotic and popular son, of the generation he faithfully served and eminently adorned.

And, with a sensitive delicacy of feeling which fears to obtrude upon that inner sanctuary of grief—the home his presence once nobly filled—we would tenderly convey to his loved ones there the assurance of our sincere sympathy and our deep desire to help lighten by sharing, if we may, the burden that is not all their own.

And, that our cherished memories of the departed and our christian hopes for him and his dearest survivors, may humbly follow wherever he was best known and beloved, for this faltering tribute—that only suggests to kindred hearts those sympathetic emotions which no language can enshrine—we bespeak a place among like memorials of him whom we shall all reverently remember as one of the grand company of earth's great and good, who—touched by that angel of the resurrection whom men call Death—stand henceforth transfigured.

The citizens of Freehold, by

Holmes W. Murphy,
Frank P. McDermott,
John B. Conover,
James S. Yard,
Charles A. Bennett,
} Committee.

January 2, 1888.

RESOLUTIONS OF CO. E., SEVENTH REGT., N. G. N. J.

Resolved, That we learn with profound regret of the death of ex-Governor Parker, an honorary member of this company, and that we tender our sincere sympathies to his family in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That this Company wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on our minutes, and that a copy of the same be forwarded to the family.

By order of the Company,

1st Lieut. John W. Hulse,
1st Sergt. Joseph Brown,
Private Joseph A. Yard,
} Committee.

MEMORIAL OF MONMOUTH LODGE, I. O. OF O. F.

At a meeting of Monmouth Lodge, No. 20, I. O. of O. F., held at their lodge room in Freehold on Monday evening, January 9th, the committee appointed at the preceding meeting to report a memorial on the death of ex-Governor Parker made the following report, which, on motion, was received and adopted, and a copy thereof signed by the officers and under the seal of the Lodge was ordered to be sent to the family and published in the newspapers of Freehold:

This Lodge receives with feelings of profound grief the intelligence

of the death of ex-Governor Parker, one of the original members of this Lodge, for years an honored officer, and always a warm and earnest supporter of the Order. In his life and character he illustrated the principles of our Order and reflected honor upon the institution at large. In his death we have sustained a loss that cannot be repaired. Words fail us to express our admiration for his personal character and our appreciation of his worth to our institution and to the community which he so faithfully served during his long and useful life. We can but mingle our tears with those of his sorrowing friends, and refer to his record, now the common pride of his native county and State, and the common inheritance of his fellow citizens, and claim that he was also our brother and friend; therefore,

Resolved, That a memorial page be set apart in our minutes upon which to inscribe the record of his decease, and that the Lodge room be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

WILLIAM MCDERMOTT,
JAMES S. YARD,
ALONZO BROWER, } Committee.

FREEHOLD, Jan. 9, 1888.

A true copy from the minutes:

JOHN F. SICKLES, N. G.

GEORGE E. BROWN, Sec'y.

MEMORIAL OF OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, F. A. M.

At a stated communication of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16, F. A. M., held on Tuesday evening, January 24, the following minute and resolutions were adopted:

IN MEMORIAM.

Our eminent brother, Joel Parker, died on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1888, in the 72d year of his age.

Having been twice elected Governor of this State and filled the offices of Attorney-General and Justice of the Supreme Court, besides other minor offices, he had been honored by his fellow citizens with perhaps more distinguished honors than had ever before been conferred upon any of its sons. During his long political life he won the respect and confidence of all by his frankness and moderation, and his fair name was unsullied by the breath of slander. As a citizen of our town and county he was foremost in every enterprise which contributed to their advantage or renown. Among many other activities, his labors in behalf of the erection of the "Battle Monument" in our town, and his contributions to the State Historical Society, will long be remembered and appreciated by our people.

As a Mason, he was sincerely attached to the principles of the order, and was ever ready to aid and assist in the relief of distress. He was

made a Mason in this Lodge on the 24th of April, 1857, and by his death it has lost one of its oldest, most devoted and faithful members; therefore be it

Resolved, That a memorial page be reserved in the minutes of the Lodge, and that this minute be entered therein; And be it further

Resolved, That the Lodge room be suitably draped with the usual emblems of mourning.

J. C. LAWRENCE,
H. W. MURPHY,
A. C. HART,
} Committee.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At the annual meeting of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Freehold, held on Monday, April 2, 1888, in the lecture room of the church, Mr. Charles Hartzheim presented the following preamble and resolutions from the Board of Trustees, which were adopted by the congregation:

MEMORIAL OF HON. JOEL PARKER.

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to call into eternal rest, by sudden death, while temporarily in the city of Philadelphia, on January 2, 1888, Joel Parker, at the time of his death a Judge of the Supreme Court and ex-Governor of the State of New Jersey, and a member of this Church and its Board of Trustees; and

WHEREAS, It is the desire of the members of the Board of Trustees and congregation to express their high appreciation of his character and of his zeal and labors for the benefit of this Church while a member of its Board of Trustees; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we share the common sorrow of the people of this community and State over the loss of so distinguished a fellow citizen, wise and just Judge, and honored officer, we mourn in the death of the Hon. Joel Parker a beloved member, to whose wise counsel, zeal and generosity this Church is largely indebted for its present material prosperity; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of this Church.

EXERCISES AT FREEHOLD ON MEMORIAL DAY, 1888.

On the occasion of the decoration ceremonies at the Freehold Cemetery the grave of ex-Governor Parker was strewn with flowers by a committee composed of members of the Vredenburgh Rifles, (Co. E, 7th Reg't, N. G. N. J.,) Capt. J. W. Conover Post, G. A. R., and Capt. H. I. Conine Camp, Sons of Veterans.

At the conclusion of the services at the cemetery an address was de-

livered at Shinn's Hall by the orator of the day, William H. Vredenburgh, Esq., who made the following reference to the deceased ex-Governor:

On July 18th, 1862, a stirring and important proclamation for troops was issued by the Major-General commanding here, which probably had more effect in hastening enlistments, and shaping public sentiment, than any local event that had yet occurred. This address was issued by Major-General Joel Parker. You remember him well. He has but just now gone to his silent grave, where he rests from the labors of a very active and useful life—a life devoted to duty and to great ends and aims, but which always kept in view the best interests of the community in which he lived; a man whose intense patriotism and zeal for the establishment of rightful authority was born of revolutionary fervor. He brushed aside the counsels of such of his would-be advisers as were inclined to put obstacles in the way of the vigorous prosecution of the war, and plunged into it with all the enthusiasm of his nature. He refused to listen to the seductions of treason, and rose high above it. Let me read to you his glowing words, as they came from his pen on July 18, 1862, before he became the Governor of our State:

"The next few weeks will probably determine whether the Union is to be restored and the Constitution of the United States again become the accepted primary law throughout its former jurisdiction, or whether the Republic bequeathed by our fathers is TO LOSE ITS NATIONAL LIFE, AND BE STRUCK FROM THE LIST OF THE POWERS OF THE EARTH. THE GOVERNMENT NEEDS MEN AND NEEDS THEM NOW, AND IF EVERY MAN COULD BE MADE TO KNOW AND APPRECIATE THE IMMINENT PERIL OF THE NATION THE REGIMENTS CALLED FOR WOULD BE RAISED IN 30 DAYS."

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

At the opening of the January term of the Monmouth Courts, on Tuesday, January 3d, after the Grand Jury had been sworn, Judge E. W. Scuddder addressed them as follows:

JUDGE SCUDDER'S ADDRESS.

We have met to-day under the shadow of a great sorrow. One of the foremost men of our state, a citizen of your own county, who has twice been elected to the office of Governor, and twice been appointed to the position of Justice of the Supreme Court, has died suddenly, away from his home. His patriotism in the time of greatest peril to our nation; his probity of character in common life and high official positions; his excellent judgment and superior knowledge in his pro-

fession and in the ordinary affairs of business, have made him conspicuous from his early manhood down to the time of his lamented death. You will all join with me in paying a sorrowful tribute to the memory of the Honorable Joel Parker, who loved his native county of Monmouth so well, and always in word and action showed his great pride and interest in her prosperity. You will also join with me in the expression of sympathy with his friends in their great affliction. There will be a meeting of the Bar and proper resolutions passed and entered in the minutes of the court, showing our high appreciation of his worth; and I trust that all who can will on next Friday be present at his funeral, and follow to their last resting place the remains of our honored friend, who in serving the public so faithfully, has reflected great credit upon his native county. I do not feel that it is necessary to make any special charge to you at this time, and after the formal opening of the court and the arrangement of its business for the term, will adjourn the session for to-day as a proper respect to the memory of my associate on the bench of our Supreme Court.

MEMORIAL OF THE GRAND JURY.

On the assembling of the Grand Jury of Monmouth county, January Term, the following memorial was adopted:

Joel Parker, jurist and statesman, *our friend*, is dead.

His exemplary and distinguished life is spent, and that life won for him our love, achieved bright honors, gained national respect, and will ever be a grateful and cherished memory to the commonwealth of New Jersey. The responsibility of public duty fell upon him while yet young, and left him not until the end had come. As a legislator he was conscientious and wise; as a statesman incorruptible and loyal when others easily forgot that disloyalty was a hideous crime; as the chief executive of the State, when dissolution plotted against the National life, his zeal and devotion to the Union made him bright and conspicuous as a patriot and earned for him the grateful benediction of Abraham Lincoln; as a Judge he was deliberate, fairminded and profound; as a man sympathetic, genial and upright. Honored among the great yet always cherished fellowship with the lowly; gifted but not arrogant; dignified but tainted by no mean pride; he was firm in resolution but tender in heart. Therefore be it

Resolved, That with this epitome of a pure, useful and brilliant life before us, we, the members of the Grand Jury of Monmouth county, give expression to that profound sadness and sincere grief with which the announcement of the death of the Hon. Joel Parker has filled us,

and move a copy of the same be presented to his family and published in the county papers. Signed

Theo. Aumack,	Richard Borden,
Wm. A. Dunlop,	Orlin Green,
Richard Taylor,	Jos. A. Throckmorton,
Ruliff P. Smock,	Abram H. Morris,
Hubbard Forman,	James Fay,
J. Elmer Nelson,	Chas. S. Bullock,
Wm. B. Duryee,	Grandin P. Johnson,
John VanMater,	Geo. W. Patterson, Jr.,
David Baird,	David S. Gifford,
John H. Heyer,	Amos Tilton,
James Fay, Clerk,	Theo. Aumack, Foreman.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Whereas, The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Monmouth, in common with the people of New Jersey, feel that death has removed from our midst one of the most eminent of our public men, and we also feel that we have lost a citizen who has exercised a controlling and beneficent influence in the public affairs of this county for nearly half a century, and that it is proper and fitting that the death of Joel Parker should be in a public form commemorated by us; it is therefore

Resolved, That while we may not question the inscrutable ways of God we may still, in common with our stricken community, mourn the loss of an eminent and exemplary citizen, a pure and patriotic statesman, and a learned and impartial Judge.

Resolved, That while we point with just pride as a native born citizen of this county to his life-long devotion to the interests of his State and county, we find a melancholy satisfaction in recalling his love for his native county, his efforts for its prosperity and fame and his zeal in honoring the memory of our Revolutionary Sires.

Resolved, That we regard the death of Joel Parker a public loss: Not alone as a defender of popular rights against all encroachments, the protector of the weak and feeble against the strong and powerful, but because he was always ready to sacrifice his personal interests on the altar of the public good, to aid the poor with an open hand, and to assist the needy with generous liberality.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered in our minutes, be published in the newspapers of the county, and that an engrossed copy be presented to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That the Court House be continued draped in mourning for thirty days.

C. B. WAGNER,
JEHU P. COOPER,
A. W. VANDERVEER,
W. A. DUNLOP,
WILLIAM L. TILTON,
JOHN HENRY HEYER,
} Committee.

FREEHOLD, Jan. 11, 1888.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.

On the 28th day of January, 1888, immediately after the reading of the opinions, Hon. Benjamin Williamson arose and called attention to the departure from life, since the last meeting of the court, of one of the Judges of the Court, and asked permission on the part of the Bar of the State to have read an expression of feeling concerning the deceased.

Mr. G. D. W. Vroom, on behalf of the Bar, then presented the following:

Since the last meeting of this Court, one of its members, Joel Parker, has departed this life; and the Bar of this State desire to express to the Court the sense of their great loss.

Judge Parker was perhaps the best known public man in New Jersey. He had held with great honor, and had discharged with conspicuous ability, during the trying times of the late civil war, the duties of the chief executive office of New Jersey. In appreciation of such services he was again called to that high trust, and at the time of his death he was, and for nearly eight years previous thereto had been, a distinguished and useful member of this Court.

The Bar of this State, in recognition of the eminent public services of Joel Parker, wish to express to the Court, in this public manner, their high appreciation of his patriotism, his marked ability and undoubted integrity, and ask that this tribute of respect be entered on the minutes of the court.

It was ordered that the paper be entered on the minutes of the court. Chief Justice Beasley then said:

The sorrow and regret expressed by the Bar at the death of Mr. Justice Parker is, I am sure, participated in to the full by every member of this Court. In common with our fellow citizens at large, we feel that the loss of one so truly distinguished by a life devoted to the public service is a calamity to every inhabitant of the State; and yet, while as individuals we share in this common grief, we cannot but be aware that as Judges we have sustained a particular bereavement.

The deceased was our associate and co-laborer, and we could not fail to feel that his presence strengthened and dignified every court in which he sat. He had many judicial qualities of a high order. Foremost among these was his profound sense of the obligations of his office. In his position on the bench, as well as in all other offices filled by him, he gave himself to it with all his strength. This made him a strenuous worker. It was at first thought that in the trial of causes he was somewhat slow and dilatory, but it was soon found that this was the result, not of indolence, but of industry, for if he procrastinated it was with the purpose of mastering the facts and the law in all their details. The result was that a litigant was seldom injured by his mistake. So this sense of duty appeared to keep his mind open to the just influence of argument and advice; he was the opposite of an opinionated man; he was as one determined to be right, and he willingly accepted any aid to that end.

Another judicial qualification of prominence was his wide knowledge of men and their affairs. He was versed in the various transactions of business, and he read human nature easily by the light of a great experience. This was the groundwork of that common sense for which he was so conspicuous, and whose conclusions were generally as reliable as the deductions of a more elaborate logic. He reached the justice of the case before him as if by instinct, and in this important respect he was not often in error. He was a hater and punisher of fraud in all its forms, and he loved truth and honesty as only a good man can. Such qualities as these, both moral and intellectual, would make any man, as they made him, a figure of prominence on any judicial bench.

Then, too, his character was such as to give weight and authority to the magistracy of which he formed a part. That he was honest; that he meant to do right; that his motives were pure, no one ever questioned. He had, and justly had, the implicit confidence of all ranks and conditions of men. It may be said, with almost literal truth, that he had no enemy, and that every man who was worthy of his acquaintance was his friend.

The assent of a man thus respected and reverenced gave a moral as well as a legal force to every judicial decision in which he participated.

In his manners he was affable but dignified; in social intercourse he was amiable and friendly, ever zealous in rendering assistance to those who deserved it. No man was less censorious, and he was lenient to the foibles of others, so that his estimates of men, while they were judicious, were kind.

Such a man as this was entitled to respect, esteem, affection, and I am sure that I express the common sentiment of this court when I say that every member of it is deeply conscious that by this lamented death he has lost an admirable associate and a loyal friend.

Chancellor McGill directed that the eulogium be entered on the minutes of the court.

MONMOUTH.

At the meeting of the Monmouth Bar Association, Friday morning, January 6th, Judge Scudder and Associates presiding, Robert Allen, Esq., of Red Bank, chairman of the committee, offered the following resolutions:

MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, Death has lately removed from our midst Joel Parker, a distinguished and meritorious resident and citizen of our county of Monmouth:

Resolved, That these resolutions manifest the affection and respect of the members of the Monmouth County Bar for him. Twice elected Governor, once Attorney-General and twice appointed and confirmed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey, who died in Philadelphia, January 2nd, 1888. Alike distinguished for simplicity of manner and purity of intention. Fearless, dignified and instructive as an officer and a Judge. No influence, no self interest, could swerve his integrity or bias his judgment. Whilst we bow with humble resignation to the inevitable doom of humanity, we may adore the goodness of Providence that spared his years so long, to leave to his professional associates a spotless fame, and to his country the labor, knowledge and wisdom of a long, official and judicial life.

Resolved, That his patriotism, his devotion to the principles of liberty, justice and equality, his undeviating fidelity to the trusts of his State and discharge of his various duties of life, have left an honorable and indelible imprint in the pages of history, State and National, and an ineffaceable impression on the memories of his fellow men.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated to the family of the deceased, as an assurance to them of a sincere condolence of the members of the Bar of his native county, and of the officers of this Court, in this their bereavement, incident to the great loss sustained by them.

ROBERT ALLEN, JR.,
GEO. C. BEEKMAN,
CHARLES HAIGHT,
RENS. W. DAYTON,
JOHN E. LANNING,
W. H. VREDENBURGH.

January 6, 1888.

Judge A. C. McLean moved the adoption of the resolutions and made the following remarks:

REMARKS BY JUDGE M'C LEAN.

In the year 1836 I made the acquaintance of Judge Parker. We were then classmates in the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, where we graduated in 1839. That acquaintance grew into a friend-

ship which lasted until broken by his death ; a harsh or unkind word has never passed between us. To me he was one of the most reliable practitioners at this Bar ; any verbal statement or agreement of his, I could rely upon implicitly ; his word was as good as his bond. For thirty years we lived within stones-throw of each other ; I knew him long, I knew him well.

It is of the home life of my friend I desire to speak. He began the practice of his profession here in 1842. He was faithful, studious, laborious and pains-taking in his work, and soon took a prominent place at this Bar and secured a large practice. Perhaps the most noted case in which he was engaged was the trial of Donnelly, for the murder of Moses, in this county, in 1857. He was then Prosecutor of the Pleas and was assisted by Judge Dayton, then Attorney-General. This has always been considered the most ably conducted prosecution on the part of the State ever tried here. Judge Dayton's reputation was then at its zenith. The late Daniel B. Ryall declared his closing argument to be the most eloquent and powerful effort he had ever heard, and yet by all Judge Parker's opening address before the jury compared well with that of Dayton, though Parker was then a young man. In his cases he came to trial fully prepared, and as a consequence he was very successful; he made the cause of his client his own. At home his many traits of character were best known. His equanimity of temper was remarkable ; he was rarely disturbed even under strong provocation ; his conduct towards others was never harsh or unkind. His charity and benevolence was large and free, the poor never left his door unaided. His gifts to the various denominations of christians were constant and liberal. His love for this his native county was strong, and he was first in every movement to advance its interests ; he picked up scraps of its early history, until he had the largest unpublished collection in the State. His respect for religion was marked all along the pathway of life, and in the full strength of a vigorous manhood he publicly professed Christ in the church of his parents. Judge Parker was the last of those who composed this Bar when I commenced practice. They have all crossed the river, the dark river of Death.

"One by one,
Their travel-stained garments are all laid down,
And clothed in white-raiment they rest on the mead,
Where the Lamb loveth his children to lead
One by one.
To some were the floods of the river still,
As they forded their way to the Heavenly hill,
To others the waves run fiercely wild,
Yet all reach the home of the undefiled,
One by one."

Judge Parker died as the warrior loves to die, with his armor on and bright, in the front rank of the strife. In the forepart of the day

on which he was stricken down he was in Court discharging the duties of his office. Brothers, let us draw a lesson from this providence:

"We too shall come to that river side,
One by one.
We are nearer its waters each eventide,
One by one.
We can hear the noise and the dash of the stream,
Now and again through our life's deep dream,
Sometimes the floods all its banks overflow,
Sometimes in ripples some waves go,
One by one.
Saviour, Redeemer, be Thou in full view,
Then smilingly, gladsomely shall we pass through
One by one."

The Court ordered that the resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a certified copy be communicated to the family of the deceased.

BURLINGTON.

On Wednesday morning, at the time appointed for Court to open, Prosecutor Hendrickson announced the death of Judge Parker, and moved that Court take a recess until Monday, and that a meeting be held at once.

Judge Glasgow was called to preside, and W. Budd Deacon was chosen secretary.

Charles E. Hendrickson, John L. N. Stratton, Mahlon Hutchinson, Mark R. Sooy, Jerome B. Grigg, Judge Glasgow and Judge Wills were appointed to draft suitable resolutions touching Judge Parker's death, and the meeting adjourned.

On Monday morning the adjourned meeting was called to order by Judge Glasgow. Prosecutor Hendrickson presented the following memorial:

IN MEMORIAM.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Burlington, held at the Court House in Mount Holly, on Wednesday, the 4th day January, 1888, the Prosecutor of the Pleas announced to the Court the sudden death of the Hon. Joel Parker, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of this State, who was then completing his eighth year as the Presiding Judge of the courts of this county, and moved that out of respect to the memory of the deceased the courts do now adjourn until after the funeral, and that a meeting of the Bench and Bar be immediately held to take suitable action in the premises. The courts were thereupon adjourned until the following Monday, and a meeting of the Bench, Bar and officers of the courts was immediately held, at which the undersigned were appointed a committee to report to the courts at their adjourned meeting, expressive of their high appreciation of the great worth and services of the de-

ceased and their sorrow at his death. Your committee do therefore report the following minutes to be spread upon the records of the court :

Joel Parker was born in Monmouth county, on November 24th, 1816. He graduated at Princeton College in 1839 ; was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey in 1842 ; was a member of the Legislature of this State in 1847 ; was Prosecutor of the Pleas of his native county from 1851 to 1856 ; was a Major General of the Militia in 1861 ; was Governor of this State for two separate terms, from 1863 to 1866, and from 1872 to 1875 ; was appointed Attorney General in 1875 ; was a Justice of the Highest Courts of this State from 1880 until the time of his death ; he was the most signally honored citizen that New Jersey has ever had. In the performance of all these varied trusts imposed upon him by his fellow citizens, rare intelligence, great honesty and ardent patriotism were always conspicuous elements of his life and character.

In the trying years of the war his ability and patriotism shone out with unusual lustre ; he was so prompt and efficient in sending New Jersey troops to the front, especially when Pennsylvania was invaded and our Northern firesides threatened, that he received personal plaudits from Governor Curtin, from the Secretary of War and from President Lincoln himself. No one can ever dispute his just claim to the title of the great War Governor of New Jersey ; his love for the soldier and his unremitting efforts for their care and comfort caused the veteran to ever regard him with great attachment, and the people to reward him wherever it was possible to do so.

With a proud record of statesmanship, legal attainments, and fealty to public and private trusts, he went upon the Bench by the appointment of Governor McClellan, and served the State in his new field with great fidelity and distinction. It was in this capacity that he was brought into close contact with us as members of the Bench and Bar and people of Burlington county. In his official labors here he was painstaking and industrious to a high degree. His great ambition seemed to be, though often at the expense of time, to be so careful and accurate in all his judicial determinations that all errors might be avoided and litigants be saved the necessity of long and expensive appeals in the higher courts.

As a Judge he was able and impartial ; firm in the administration of justice, but tender and merciful to the unfortunate. To his associates upon the Bench he was ever respectful and attentive, often deferring to their practical judgment in matters under consideration. To the members of the Bar and officers of the court he was ever kind and courteous, ready to assist the profession in matters of practice with which his long experience as a lawyer had made him so familiar. To the people he was ever cordial and approachable, ready to listen and advise. For the last three years he had spent his winters with

his family in our county in order to be near his courts; he was spending the present winter in the city of Burlington, the early home of his estimable companion.

Ours was the last circuit in which he was permitted to sit. On Saturday he had presided at our Courts, apparently in his usual health, and on the afternoon of that day he suffered the attack which so speedily ended his eventful life. To his other great virtues he added a love and reverence for religion which, present during his whole life, ripened into full acceptance of faith a few years since, when he became a member of the Presbyterian church at Freehold.

We deeply mourn the loss of our Judge and friend; we tenderly sympathize with his bereaved widow and children, and we will ever hold in grateful remembrance his many kind services to us and to the people of our county.

James O. Glasgow,
Benajah P. Wills,
John L. N. Stratton,
Charles E. Hendrickson,
Mark R. Sooy,
Jerome B. Grigg.

Mr. Hendrickson moved that the report be adopted, and then made a few remarks on the death. He said there had never been an event like this in the history of the State that has as much affected the public heart and especially Burlington county. This was no doubt due to the fact that the death strikes us so nearly, and occurring as it did during a session of our court. The Judge was always fond of being in this circuit, in which he had such a host of warm friends. His living in our midst for three years past shows the love he had for our county. He was a man whom all could look up to, and his noble example should be followed.

Judge Wills seconded the motion to adopt the committee's report. He said that while he had not so long been associated with the Judge as some of the other members, yet he always found him a pleasant companion, fair in his rulings, in which he seldom erred. He was well-liked, and one of our greatest statesmen.

Mr. W. Budd Deacon said: I would not be doing justice to my feelings if I did not add a few words to those that have already been said in memory of a great and good man. In the early days of the war I made the acquaintance of Joel Parker, and as years rolled on, in the course of official and private life, I became intimately acquainted with him, and learned to respect and honor him. No man who knew him could fail to admire him. While honors had been heaped upon him thick and fast, they never turned his head. He knew he was only a man and never thought himself better than his fellow man, and in the discharge of his official duties and in all the walks of life, he always met his fellow citizens (high, low, rich and poor,)

alike with an extended hand, prompted by a warm heart, and never overlooked or forgot a friend. He was conservative and liberal in his views, and while firm in his political opinions and believed in adhering to the rules of his party, he never allowed them to interfere with his social relations; and the same rights and privileges he claimed for himself he conceded to others. As a Judge he was conscientious, careful, impartial and courteous, and I venture to say, while abler lawyers may hereafter preside over this court, no one will ever excel him in these qualities. His achievements were grand, and those who have reached the summit of the hill of life and are on the downward journey, can refer the young, who are about to enter that rough and rugged road, to his success in life as a worthy example for them. Joel Parker is no longer with us; he has taken his flight to another and better world, and is resting from his labors. His memory will ever be cherished by all true Jerseymen, and his name will go down in history as one of New Jersey's noblest sons. I second the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Joseph H. Gaskill said he heartily endorsed all that had been said before the meeting. His certificate as an attorney, he said, had been signed by Judge Parker fourteen years ago. No one had ever suffered at the hands of the deceased. The youngest lawyer received the same respect and attention from him as the oldest practitioner.

Mr. Jerome B. Grigg thought he would not let the event pass without bearing some testimony to the life and type of character of Judge Parker, one which is a noble example to all young men. He said he had only known the Judge for a short time, but in it he had found him an eminent man, clothed by nature in the garb of simplicity. The able manner in which he discharged his great trusts commends him to our highest respect. As a Judge he was impartial and not one word could be said against him. Mr. Grigg said he found the gate of approach to Judge Parker was always ajar. He was a warm friend to the county and a just Judge.

Mr. Jacob C. Hendrickson said: I take great pleasure in adding a few words in testimonial of my appreciation of the deceased. He, who a few short days ago was our companion in the business activities of our courts; he, whose mind and heart were earnestly and diligently engrossed in the causes of action of our people, administering justice between them, has left us beyond recall. The hand we grasped with cordiality and friendship lies limp and pulseless; the light of those eyes that interested and attracted us has faded and the lids have closed upon them in eternal sleep; the tongue that voiced to us words of amusement, instruction and wisdom has been hushed in the impenetrable silence of the tomb; all that was physical of our late companion and presiding officer has been laid away in the bosom of the old and mysterious earth; all that was spiritual of the man, the patriot, the statesman, the jurist, Joel Parker, has winged its flight to the arms

of the omnipotent and merciful Creator. It is befitting, then, that we pause; that we put on these emblems and tokens of mourning and sorrow as we bow before the Divine dispensation that has stricken down before us this distinguished character. It is befitting, too, that as he was wont to do justice to others, we do the same justice to him by a true and proper estimate of his life and character. Joel Parker was a gentleman, talented, courteous, courageous, considerate, meek, yet dignified. As a man he was an affectionate and indulging husband and father, a true friend and a charitable neighbor. He inspired his home with dignity, honor and virtue. As a citizen he was a true patriot; elevated to offices of trust by his fellows, he was an honorable Legislator, a wise Governor and an impartial Jurist, inspiring in his State a love for law, loyalty and true liberty. New Jersey has been honored and benefitted by his life and services. It is ours of this Commonwealth to claim the pride of his birth, his career and his resting place; yet his fame and influence became national and world-wide. His memory will be kept green by the present generation of Jerseymen and History will point with unerring finger to the name of Joel Parker as a star of the first magnitude in New Jersey's brilliant constellation of illustrious sons and citizens.

Judge Glasgow said it is difficult to express in words the feeling of the court. Judge Parker was an eminent man and the sunlight of his public life was never shadowed or darkened by any clouds of impartiality or dishonesty. His hospitality knew no bounds. No sculptor ever need immortalize Judge Parker.

The resolutions presented by the committee were then unanimously adopted by a rising vote and the meeting adjourned.

CAMDEN.

At a meeting of the Bar of Camden County, held January 7th, 1888, Mr. Thomas H. Dudley presiding, the committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft resolutions in reference to the death of Judge Parker, presented the following through their chairman, Mr. Samuel H. Grey:

The sudden death on Monday, January 2d, of Hon. Joel Parker, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, who for nearly eight years past has presided over the courts of this county, again admonishes us of the uncertain tenure by which we hold our lives. Judge Parker, in all his relations with our bar and its various members was kind, considerate and courteous. His nature was simple; his disposition most amiable and sympathetic; his manner engaging; his industry great, and his sagacity amazing. He was essentially a laborer and had the capacity for sturdy work and systematic energy without which the highest talent is ineffective to accomplish great results. As

a public man and a party leader Judge Parker's personal qualities, allied to a thorough knowledge of affairs, and especially of the political affinities and tendencies of the people of this State, made of him, while active politics engaged his attention, an irresistible political force. He never abused or betrayed, but, until the hour of his death he retained and enjoyed, as only those who are conscious of faithful public service could enjoy, the undiminished confidence of the people of New Jersey. As the Governor of this State, at a time when the safety of the Nation was imperilled, Judge Parker by his patriotic energy, his unceasing industry and his resolute purpose to sustain the government, won the admiration of his countrymen, and received the personal thanks of that great American, Abraham Lincoln. Although an ardent partizan in the use of all proper means to advance his party's success, his first care when in office was to serve the State. As a judge he was painstaking, faithful and sagacious. His strong common sense supplied his judgments with qualities which distinguished them as judicial deliverances. This bar, here assembled to do honor to his memory, desires to place upon the minutes of the Courts of this county this memorial and to that end

Resolved, That the presiding officer of this meeting present to the Circuit Court of this county, at its first meeting, this minute and request that it be entered on the records of the Court as a testimonial of the esteem in which Judge Parker was held by his professional brethren of this bar, and that a copy of these proceedings, duly authenticated, be furnished to Mrs. Parker.

SAMUEL H. GREY,
DAVID J. PANCOAST,
PETER L. VOORHEES,
CHARLES G. GARRISON,
MARMADUKE B. TAYLOR,
} Committee.

After the presentation of the resolutions remarks were made by several members of the Bar, a portion of which have been quoted by Major Yard in the preceding biographical sketch. Further selections are herewith appended.

Mr. Philip S. Scovel: I move that the resolution be adopted, and in doing so, as one of the members of this Bar, I desire to speak as to the personal worth of the deceased Judge of this Court. I heartily endorse every word that our committee has put forth in this report, and I think that it fully sets forth the characteristic points of Judge Parker, and believe that every member of the Bar will agree with me. The first time that I recollect seeing Judge Parker was in 1857. I had then just commenced the practice of the law in Monmouth county, and at the next term of the court I was present when James P. Donnelly was indicted for the murder of Albert S. Moses, at the High-

lands. The chairman of this committee well remembers that this was a remarkable case, and one that excited a great deal of attention not only in this State but in other States. The most able and competent legal counsel were employed in the case; if I recollect right Judge Dayton assisted Joel Parker in the prosecution of that case. The trial occupied a great deal of the time and attention of the court. The case was carried up to the higher courts, and its record covers many pages in the reports. This was about the first time that I had occasion to see and know Joel Parker, and one of the first things that struck my attention was the great respect and reverence he manifested toward the court; he accepted with grace and dignity the rulings of the court; he was not dogmatic or pertinacious, but he appeared at all times willing to accept the rulings of the court. Subsequently to this occasion I met him at two different times when he was the opposing counsel. I particularly remember one case at Toms River, when Judge Elmer, in the absence of the usual Circuit Judge, occupied the Bench. The case occupied three days, and I there found in my first contest with Judge Parker that he was truly an honorable man. He was not disposed to technicalities in the trial of causes, but was opposed to technicalities as counsel and judge. His chief desire seemed to be to try a case upon its merits, and he tried and argued a case before the court with all due respect to the court and the counsel. We all know that Judge Parker was an aspirant for honor and distinction. It was a great quality in him, and it should be our desire to aspire to stations of honor and distinction, especially when we follow the course that Judge Parker pursued. As a politician he resorted to no low or contemptible means. He was above all that; he studied to carry his purposes by honorable means, and scorned to do anything that was contemptible or beneath the dignity of an honorable man. He was faithful in his positions, he was true to the people, and that is what made him what he was. This is what made him a popular man and a popular candidate before the people. It was because of these firm and substantial elements in his character, which constitute true manhood, that when he was a candidate for office, the people with overwhelming majorities attested their willingness to endorse these facts. I will not say that Judge Parker was perhaps as learned as some of his associates upon the Bench, but I believe that as these resolutions have stated, he was "a painstaking man—a careful man," and he gave his opinions with great deliberation and care, after mature thought and severe investigation. That is the way he was assured his success. He was kind and courteous to all; whether in the street, upon the Bench, or wherever he was, he was a man that we could approach—he was always pleasant and a man who reached the hearts of the people. In that great heart of his there was a large reservoir of the milk of human kindness which flowed out freely to every citizen in this State. I do not wonder that when he was sud-

denly stricken down so many men high in office as well as humble citizens of the State, followed him to the grave and wished to attest their last respect and honor to that Judge who presided here in our midst, and who has been twice Governor of this State. I do not wonder that the Capitol of the State is draped in mourning. It is right that we should drape this court house also in emblems of mourning, and that we should pay our respects to the memory of this man who has done us so much good, and with whom we have all held such genial intercourse. * * *

Mr. Christopher A. Bergen: * * * Judge Parker was the idol of the State of New Jersey. * * * He was emphatically a politician. I say emphatically, because for forty years he was in political life. A meeting of the Bar of Camden county is no occasion upon which to do him an injustice. * * * He was a politician not in the low sense in which men may be politicians, but in the higher and more exalted sense in which a man as a member of the community acts in the interests of his fellow-citizens for the welfare and weal of the State. Such a man was Judge Parker, whether we find him as at first in the Legislature of New Jersey, or afterwards as Attorney General or as Governor of the State, or as Judge upon the Bench; in whatever position of trust, if we examined the why and wherefore he acted we would find the secret motives to spring from one source, a desire to do right, patriotically and for the good of the citizen. His view was not circumscribed by narrow limits. He saw the whole State and all its conditions of life at a glance. His finger was naturally upon the public pulse, and his discernment was so acute that it anticipated its needs. Public sentiment to him became almost an instinct. * * * Many lessons are to be drawn from his private life. We have seen him in the domestic circle, the home circle, and home was his joy and happiness. All the lessons of his life should lead us to serve the State and Family in the highest sense of the citizen.

Mr. John W. Wartman: In arising to second this motion I deem it meet that I should contribute my mite, my unpretentious testimony, to the private character of our departed Judge. His public life and doings constitute the most important part of the history of our State for the last quarter of a century. It is unnecessary that I should attempt to portray to you the glories of his achievements; they are fresh in the minds of all of us. Unlike many of the patriots and public spirits of the past, he was appreciated in his day and generation. Volumes of praise from thousands of tongues were uttered of him, and of all that was said nothing but good was spoken; and in order that it be so it was not necessary to invoke that rule of ancient philosophy, that "Naught but good should be said of the dead;" it was the spontaneous expression of the irrepressible truth. I will not

tarry on his public life, but it is of his private life that I propose to speak. When I heard that the "pale faced messenger" had extended his cold hand to touch him, whom I may say I have some reason to call my friend, I was overwhelmed; a cloud appeared to raise over my very existence, that such an event should usher in the year. A score of recollections sprung unbidden to my mind, nor if I could would I have been disposed to crowd them out; they came from the most commendable impulses of the human heart—from gratitude. Did I say "He was my friend?" Ah, yes. He was my friend. And my experience with human nature leads me to the belief that "We shall not soon see his like again." Nor do I pretend that I alone stood the recipient of his favors. He made no distinction, and if any distinctions were made they were the result of circumstances. His acts of kindness and charity were not exclusive. He dispensed his charity and performed his acts of hospitality and philanthropy with a happy faculty. He always helped the right person at just the right time. I would ask who, under the broad expanse of heaven, more needs a word of encouragement than the poor, unknown, but eager and ambitious struggler at the law? No one. But Judge Parker was ever ready to encourage; his own convenience was of little moment, if he saw that a friendly turn was necessary and necessary at once, he did it at any cost; and how cheerfully! I confess I could not account for the many sacrifices that he would make to help those whom he thought needed and deserved help, unless it was that the recollections of the struggles of his early life were fresh in his mind, and they must needs have been as fresh as though it had been yesterday that he had struggled, his bounty flowed so full and free. I declare this to have been the key to his success; endowed with unusual sagacity, directed by the purest impulses of the heart, having acquired a knowledge of human nature, he was a power in influencing men. His life has been valuable to his country and worthy of memory to his brethren. My theory of his success in life is, that he must have pursued this course through his earlier life and thus carried about him men who loved and honored him, and growing strong and numerous about him they made him their leader. * * * We all respected him and lament his loss. As for myself, I loved and honored him while he lived, and now that he is dead I shall love and honor his memory as long as I shall live. I believe all of us can unite with one accord and say,

> "His life was gentle, and the elements
> So mixed in him, that nature might stand up
> And say to all the world 'this was a man.'"

Mr. Charles G. Garrison: To judge aright the life of any man, it is necessary that we know the tests to which that life has been exposed; indeed, without this knowledge the relative worth of men's characters could not be estimated. For what a man is at any given point in his

career, in so far as it is to be credited to him as an honor, depends upon the severity of the tests through which he has passed in reaching where he stands. In judging of the character of Joel Parker there is nothing more significant than the fact that he has in his career had applied to him all of the severer tests by which men in public life can be tried, and under which so many have lamentably fallen. Entering into positions of public trusts at an early period of his life, and continuing to fulfil various and responsible offices to the time of his death, he exhibits the remarkable and honorable spectacle of a man who has successfully withstood not one line of temptation only, but every form in which ambition or avarice can make itself attractive; not only have his hands never been stained in financial transactions, but the more insidious temptations connected with great public corporations and their encroachments upon the public rights have never induced him to swerve from the line of his duty; and in an age when every day recounts the fall of men whose opportunities to aggrandize themselves are far less than his, it is refreshing to dwell upon a life so long spent in successfully withstanding those temptations which seem so irresistible to so large a number of public officers. He has also withstood the great tests of power and success, not only continuing to hold the one in spite of the other, but never using wrongfully the power which was given to him, to wrongfully injure the success which as an honorable, ambitious man he must have desired. Another test has come to him which seldom comes to a man: It so happens that owing to the period of the war and his connection with it, he has lived to see himself become an historical figure; and the eye of history and the hand which writes it, with all of its tendencies to condemn the motives of actors in a public scene, has not been able truthfully to find in him and in his public relationships anything but what was praiseworthy. To be able thus to resist so many forms of temptation in public life indicates that which was the crowning merit of the character of Judge Parker, and that is complete symmetry. * * *

Mr. Samuel H. Grey: It had not been my purpose to address this meeting, because the resolution which has been offered and is now under consideration has fully expressed the estimation in which I hold the character of our departed friend. It may, however, be proper to make some reference to one essential quality in his character, which as it was illustrated by his life remains to us not only as a memory of him but as an example that might be taken home by each and all of us as a governing principle of our professional action—he was faithful in the discharge of duty. It is easy, Mr. Chairman, to express one's feeling of tender sensibility at the death of a friend in well-set phrases or in sounding sentences, but it is the character of the dead illustrated by the conduct during life which is a legacy left

behind. "Death enters by a thousand doors to let out life," and he only is ready for the summons who faithfully discharges the obligations laid upon him. Such only is entitled at the end of his career to receive the reward of faithful service. From the lips of Judge Parker I remember this as the thought which sustained him, as the expression of that feeling which he most fully appreciated, the commendation which he received from all quarters during his career as Governor in the trying time to which you have referred; it was Judge Parker's secret pride, expressed in confidential words to confidential friends, that while he held public office he exercised his power for the public good to the best of his judgment. With one exception he appointed more judges than any other Governor of New Jersey; he made his appointments without political discrimination or favoritism. He commissioned more officers during the war than any other Governor could have done; he never issued a commission, he never recognized a claim upon executive consideration for promotion, unless it was predicated upon personal services to the State and to the Nation in active service. * * *

Mr. Thomas H. Dudley: * * * The confidence reposed in Joel Parker by Governor Olden (in his appointment as Major-General) was not misplaced; it was fully sustained in every way. Joel Parker was true, he was honest and loyal. He undertook the work and he did it. He rallied as many if not more men than any other man in the State around the standard for the defense of his country, and it was that act and his conduct in organizing the militia to put down the Rebellion, more than any other one thing, that made him Governor of the State. Nothing did so much to add to his popularity, or is more worthy of praise. I mention this, and hold it up to your view as a bright example for you all to imitate and follow. * * * He was patriotic and gave his hands and heart to the work. He did his duty and did it well, and the people sustained him and afterwards rewarded him for it. It is that which adds more lustre to his name and fame than any other one act of his life; in my judgment, all the others are insignificant to it. When he came to occupy the Executive Chair, he followed in the same patriotic line the course that he had followed when he was appointed to organize the militia. He was true and loyal to the State and the country, and the oath of office he had taken, and did all that he could as Governor to uphold the arms of the Government, to maintain the Union and put down the Rebellion. For this he is entitled to all honor and all credit; and his conduct will be remembered and his name cherished so long as our free institutions remain. * * *

CAMDEN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

At a special meeting of the Camden County Bar Association, held January 4th, 1888, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the Camden County Bar Association, deeply impressed by the many good qualities and acquirements and patriotic and honored life of the Honorable Joel Parker, late Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and Judge of the Circuit Court of this county, deplore the decree inevitable which has removed him from his place of usefulness, dignity and honor.

Resolved, That this Association attend the funeral of the deceased at Freehold on Friday next.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

B. F. H. SHREVE, Secretary.

GLOUCESTER.

At a meeting of the Gloucester County Bar, held on January 5, 1888, a committe of five was appointed to draft suitable resolutions upon the death of His Honor, Joel Parker, and report at a meeting to be held on January 31, 1888.

On January 31, 1888, an adjourned meeting of the Bar was held with Judge Alfred Reed presiding, Wm. Moore, Esq., acting secretary:

When Mr. Belmont Perry, in behalf of the committee, in a few well chosen remarks moved the adoption of the following resolutions, which motion was unanimously carried and the meeting adjourned:

WHEREAS it has pleased Divine Providence to remove by death the Hon. Joel Parker, the late Presiding Judge of the Courts of this county, from that sphere which his eminent ability and uprightness of character so much adorned; be it

Resolved, That the Bench and Bar of Gloucester County tender to his family their sincere condolence and join them in their sorrow, and while recording their appreciation of the eminent worth of Judge Parker's life as a citizen, desire to testify to their regard for his staunch integrity and manly courage and wisdom in public stations, recognizing in him one of the truest of men, a ruler who could afford to do right under every circumstance, and a Judge without guile and above reproach.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Court and a copy of the same be forwarded to the family of Judge Parker.

JOHN S. JESSUP,
BELMONT PERRY,
LEAMING MATLACK,
WM. MOORE,
A. H. SWACKHAMER,
} Committee.

ESSEX.

The Essex County Bar met Thursday, January 5th, 1888, to take action upon the death of Judge Joel Parker. Judge Depue presided, and among those attending were Judges Kirkpatrick, Johnson and Goeken, ex-Chancellor Runyon, Courtlandt Parker, W. B. Guild, Jr., A. Q. Keasbey, ex-Judges Ludlow McCarter and Stevens, Louis Hood, Carl Lentz, J. R. Emery and others. Messrs. Runyon, Parker, Guild, Keasbey, and Ludlow McCarter, the committee appointed to draft a suitable memorial, reported as follows:

The death of the Honorable Joel Parker is an event in regard to which the Essex Bar feel it their privilege to take action. He was twice Governor of the State, and his first term occurred during the Civil War, so that it was especially full of opportunity and responsibility. He was afterwards for a short time Attorney-General and later still he was a Judge of the Supreme Court; as such he was ex-officio a Judge of the Circuit Court of this county, and though he never actually presided here, he was in Supreme Court, and in the Court of Appeals, well known to us all. In all the public posts he occupied, he displayed the same qualities, right-mindedness, a large measure of independence, genial good-heartedness, sound judgment, intense industry. He was eminently a lover of his fellow men, and therefore, probably was it that so many of his fellow men loved him. He goes to his grave, mourned as few others have been or will be. His was the merit of a full use of all that his Maker gave him. His life has been the most useful of examples. He will long be both missed and regretted.

Resolved, That a copy of this minute be presented to the Circuit Court with a request that it be entered upon its minutes; that one be sent to the widow and family of the deceased, and published in the journals of this city.

ESSEX CIRCUIT COURT.

The foregoing minute, as a resolution, having been presented in open Court, it is ordered that the same be entered in the minutes of the Court.

It is further ordered that the Court stand adjourned over until Saturday morning, that the Court and the members of the Bar may attend the funeral of the deceased.

In presenting these resolutions, Mr. Chairman, said ex-Chancellor Runyon, I will say a few words on the subject. We have met as members of the Bar to speak of the loss we have in the profession sustained in the death of Joel Parker. The great sense of the people has caused the greater part of his life to be spent in public places. His was an eventful life, as suggested in the resolutions which I have read. He was Governor at a critical period in the history of America, and he did his duty to the advantage of the whole country. He filled the

high places he was called to well. His fidelity was known to all. His honesty of methods and of purpose were well recognized. He maintained the right by direct methods and all others were foreign to his nature. No man more honored his State than did Joel Parker. However partisanship might rage all men were satisfied, because they knew there was an honest hand at the helm and the ship of State would not go wrong. As a lawyer we knew him here, and as a judge, in which position he was equally successful. That sturdy common sense, that desire for the right, was specially shown here. His brethren relied upon his judgment and honored his decisions. With regard to his association with his brother members of the bar, he was just to his clients and indefatigable in their interests. His clients got his best efforts. He bore himself nobly in public and private. In State and National matters he was always the upright, faithful, honorable citizen. His patriotism was of the highest and best kind. He has gone to his grave. He has left us a noble example of a man discharging every duty with fidelity; a man who was above all reproval, going to his grave mourned by the whole country. "The memory of the just is blessed."

Mr Cortlandt Parker said: So much has been already said that is applicable to the deceased that I hesitate to say more. I had a very long acquaintance with him, never interrupted by anything unpleasant; always finding him, although of different sentiments to myself, friendly, charitable, kind. Joel Parker goes, leaving behind him a useful example to the old and young. No one will differ from the sentiment that Joel Parker made full use of all the faculties which his Maker gave him. That is a high praise. He did not astonish with brilliancy. His were planetary and not comet-like movements. He did nothing hastily, it was not a part of his nature, but with time and thought. When he did act, he satisfied the judgment of all right thinking men. Sound judgment was his great attribute. What is sometimes called horse sense, strong sense, was his, the result of patient reflection. I appeal to his brethren in the land if this were not so, and I am sure it will be agreed to by the bar. His was a character marked by strong sense, sound judgment and careful, patient thought before action, and if a man used carefully these attributes given to him by God, what higher praise can he have, especially when he unites with them a good moral character? When you say that his political opponents never ascribed to him anything that was reprehensible, you say enough. He goes to the grave with the universal regret, notwithstanding his length of days, of all who knew him. Men cannot all be great; not all can climb the steps and carve their names around the summit; but they can be good, love their kind and return the affection they inspire. Every young man, when he starts in life, can hope to come to as noble an end as the one we go to mourn to-morrow.

Mr. W. B. Guild said: It sometimes happens upon occasions like

this that he who would speak of the dead so as not to offend the living must come with carefully prepared words. It is not so now. Respecting the character and the public and private life of Joel Parker, all who knew him can speak without hesitation or restraint. The sadness of his death is lightened and almost lost in view of a life such as was his. As to the nobleness of that life, its usefulness to this State and to the Nation, it is not necessary to speak here or elsewhere in New Jersey. For many years past no man in this State has been better known. His name has been as a household word, and his deeds are historic. The uprightness of his life gave to him years ago the appellation of "Honest Joel Parker," and being really such, he had the confidence and affection of the people of this State to a degree that was unequalled by any other. He has died after a long life well spent. Upon his native State he has left an enduring impress of his own high character. His successful life beautifully illustrates the advantage of honest living and acting, whether in public or private life, and teaches a lesson to the young and to all that should be lasting. His name and his memory will be enrolled among those that are imperishable.

Ex-Judge McCarter referred to the grand nature of the deceased, and to his lovable qualities. He was, he said, a typical American. He loved his State, and so lived as to command the respect of all men, even of his enemies. He had also intense love for his country. The speaker referred to the prominent part he took in raising the Monmouth Battle Monument to perpetuate the memory of the men who fell there. No history of the State, he said, could be written truthfully which did not commemorate the acts of Joel Parker. He also spoke of the letter of thanks written by President Lincoln to Governor Parker for his services during the war.

Mr. Samuel Kalisch and Major Carl Lentz followed. The latter spoke in eulogistic terms of the deceased for his care and forethought for the men away from home, at the front, in the war of the Rebellion.

Judge Depue then put the resolutions before the meeting and they were formally passed. In issuing the order of the court that the resolutions be placed on the minutes, he said: For me to speak of Joel Parker to my own satisfaction would be difficult. I knew him from the time I came to the Bar, and for seven years have sat as his associate on the Bench. My relations with him have been of the closest description. I saw him last Friday at a conference of length. He had precisely those qualities which have been attributed to him by other speakers. He came always prepared. He produced more manuscript than any one else of his brethren in the court, showing his great desire to do justice. His integrity and faithfulness in the performance of every duty were unequalled. He was connected

with the affairs of the State from the time he was a young man and never made a mistake, or if he did, it is forgotten.

A notice was then given that the Bar would attend the funeral at Freehold to-day, and that a special train with a special car for the members of the Bar would leave the Central Depot at 9 o'clock this morning. Court was then adjourned.

PASSAIC.

Judge Dixon, in the Passaic Circuit Court, paid a high tribute to the memory of the late ex-Governor Parker, and ordered the following placed in the minutes:

Hon. Joel Parker, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, having died January 2d, inst., and his funeral being appointed to take place to-morrow, it is, on this 5th day of January, A. D. 1888, ordered that this Court stand adjourned until Monday, the 9th inst., at 10 A. M., in testimony of the distinguished public services rendered by him in both the executive and the judicial departments of the State Government.

UNION.

Circuit Court of the County of Union, held at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, on Tuesday, the third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, Mr. Justice Bennett VanSyckel presiding.

Prosecutor Wilson announced the death of Judge Joel Parker and moved that the Court adjourn for the day, and that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions of respect to his memory. The Court granted the motion and appointed Messrs. R. V. Lindabury, Joseph Alward and James R. English a committee.

On Thursday, January 5th, 1888, the aforesaid committee reported to the Court in open session the following resolutions:

TO THE UNION COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT:

The undersigned, appointed in open Court to present resolutions expressing the respect of the Court and Bar for the memory of Joel Parker, and their sorrow for his death, report:

With sorrow we record that at the beginning of the year Justice Joel Parker died. The Courts of Union County have adjourned to show their respect to his memory. The Bar of Union County unite with the Justice of the Supreme Court holding this Circuit, and the other members of the Courts of this county, in mourning the loss of

one of New Jersey's noblest sons. In life the State honored him as it honored no other of its citizens. He was twice elected Governor of the State, was appointed Attorney-General, and was twice appointed Justice of the Supreme Court. The fidelity and ability with which he has filled every position in life to which he has been called is shown by the universal approval of his acts. The true greatness of his character was shown, as Governor of New Jersey, from 1863 to 1866. Amidst the commotion and bitter strife of civil war he was eminently loyal to the general government and at the same time firm to protect the interests of the people and State he governed. As a Justice of the Highest Courts of this State he was respected for his learning, ability and integrity. In every position he was courteous, generous and sagacious. Added to these traits and more prominent than all others, were integrity and kindness. To these characteristics may be attributed his success and his usefulness. We can truly say we love to honor his name and imitate his virtues.

Resolved, That we unite with the citizens of New Jersey in mourning the loss of this excellent man.

JOSEPH ALWARD,
RICHARD V. LINDABURY,
JAMES R. ENGLISH.

In presenting the resolutions Mr. Alward said: The Court will permit me to add: It is pleasant to review the entire life of Governor Parker. As a member of the bar he was highly esteemed by his brethren. As a ruler and a Judge he had the confidence of the people. As a politican he was respected. He has left a memory of which his friends may well be proud and which his family may esteem a rich inheritance.

Mr. Lindabury said that for himself and the Bar of the County at large he desired to add a word to the formal resolutions of the Committee. He said: Judge Parker was held in high esteem in this county, not only by his professional brethren, but also by the people of all classes and conditions. He was everywhere regarded as a rare public servant. He discharged the duties of Chief Executive of the State, during the most trying times through which we have ever passed, with an ability and discretion that won the applause of the whole country and reflected honor upon his State. On the bench of the Supreme Court he showed the same qualities of good sense and sound judgment that had characterized his performance of the duties of Chief Executive. Indeed, as Judge, he showed a most marked ability for discerning the real right of a cause and for disentangling that from legal obscurity and technicality and making it the judgment of the Court. It is enough to say that by the learning which he exhibited, by the soundness of his judgment and by the integrity of his character, Judge Parker proved his right to a seat upon the bench of the highest Court of the State. But his most striking traits were his simplicity and the

homely honesty of his character. It was for these he was most beloved. His garments were, indeed, without a stain, and his life was a worthy example to the young men of the County and State, and his memory a precious legacy to us all.

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Lindabury's remarks, Judge VanSyckel said: Judge Parker has, for more than a quarter of a century, occupied so conspicuous a position in the affairs of this State that it is eminently proper this tribute should be paid to his memory. I fully concur in everything that has been said in his praise. Judge Parker has filled the most distinguished positions in the gift of the people of his State, and he has discharged the duties of every position in which he has been placed in such a way as to deserve and to win the confidence and esteem of the people. In his death a great loss has fallen upon the State, and he will long be remembered as one of her purest, best and most distinguished sons.

Judge VanSyckel then ordered that the resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Court and a copy sent to the family of the deceased and to the public press.

CIVIC AND MILITARY SOCIETIES.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE JOEL PARKER ASSOCIATION OF NEWARK.

Whereas the Great Giver of life and death has seen fit in His inscrutable providence to remove from earth our patron and friend, Judge Joel Parker, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Joel Parker Association of Newark, in common with all the people of the State, deplore the death of the great and good man, whose life was so pure and useful, and whose integrity of purpose made him a shining light amongst good men and great amongst the greatest. As a citizen, Governor, Judge, or friend, he was always to be trusted, and to those who knew him, his sentiments or principles were never doubtful. We knew him well, and as we knew him we revered him; and now that he has passed to that reward vouchsafed to all good men we mingle our tears with those of his bereaved family at his sudden demise.

Resolved, That the rooms of this Association be appropriately draped in mourning, that the Association attend the obsequies in a body, and

that these resolutions be published in the daily papers of this city, and an engrossed copy, signed by the officers, be sent to the surviving family.

(Signed) Wm. H. Brown, President.
Michael T. Barrett, Vice President.
Manning Force, Recording Secretary.

Newark, N. J., January 2, 1888.

A copy of the above resolutions, beautifully engrossed and bound, was presented to Mrs. Parker by the Association.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Extract from the Proceedings of The Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey, at their Annual Meeting held at Princeton, N. J., 4th July, 1888.

The Honorable Joel Parker was elected an Honorary Member of this Society on the 4th July, 1879. He was born near Freehold, Monmouth County, on the 24th November, 1816; graduated at Princeton in 1839 and was admitted to the bar in 1842. Elected to the General Assembly in 1847; was Prosecutor of the Pleas of Monmouth County 1852 to 1857, and Presidential Elector in 1860. Was Brigadier-General, Commanding the Monmouth and Ocean Brigade of Militia from 1857 to 1861 and in 1861 took command as Major-General of the Division, comprising the counties of Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean and Union. In 1862 he was elected Governor of the State, and again in 1871, being the only one ever re-elected Governor under the Constitution of 1844. In 1872 received from Rutgers College the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. In 1880 was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, which office he held until his death, on the 2nd January, 1888, while on a visit to Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of New Jersey learn with much regret of the death of the Honorable Joel Parker. As Governor of this State during those trying times when even our National existence was imperilled; and later, as an able and impartial Judge on the Supreme Bench of the State, his sturdy honesty and unflinching patriotism deservedly earned the esteem and admiration of all his countrymen, and especially the citizens of his Native State and the members of this Society, of which he was an Honorary Member. As a mark of respect to his memory it is ordered that this resolution be spread upon the minutes.

By Order,

[L.S.] Clifford Stanley Sims, President.
Fra's Barber Ogden, Secretary.

ADDRESS BY B'VT. MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM SCUDDER STRYKER, ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF NEW JERSEY.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Society of the Cincinnati:

"For honors and for weighty service, choose those whose virtues command the world's esteem and win the favor of heaven—the manly men who are the bulwark and glory of the Republic."

This strong aphorism from some unknown writer shall furnish the theme for the very brief eulogistic paper which I shall read to you today, and I shall, without hesitation and in strongest verity, apply the precept just expressed to the life and character of Joel Parker. Surely his virtues of heart and soul commanded the esteem of every Jerseyman and the high honors which his State bestowed, the weighty service he with great efficiency performed, was because he was one of those manly men who are in official life the bulwark of a country in the hours of war, and her glory in the days of peace.

The personal character of Joel Parker may well be summed up in those strongly descriptive words—purity of heart, honesty of purpose, rectitude of life. Pope, in his moral essays, depicts the man in every act and labour of his eventful life:—

> "His hand unstain'd, his uncorrupt'd heart
> His comprehensive head all interests weigh'd."

No love of place or power, tempting howsoever they might be, could stain his hand in doing anything his heart did not fully approve, and slowly, methodically, with a brain full of good, honest common sense, he weighed and weighed again every interest brought to his notice for judgment or for executive action. Never a moment in his life when he could not bring to any subject a sound and a correct decision, a proper degree of independence, a keen desire and a patient industry in the discovery of truth, a close clinging to the truth and to right when once he had laid hold upon them.

In official and in judicial life he was ever fearless when he knew he was right. His manner of life was simple, yet attractive, and while his grand physique, his commanding presence, was impressive with dignity, yet he was always a genial man, easy of approach to the poor and the humble. In the little things of life he was interested as well as in the grave problems of statecraft, and so the people found him ever of a kindly disposition, always beneficent, a prudent counsellor, a model citizen. His nature was of the most sympathetic character, and distress and want always appealed with certainty to his means and to his efficient aid.

Joel Parker was a true patriot. He loved New Jersey. He was proud, as no one else in his day was as proud, of her past history of great and learned men, of her soil, rich with the blood of our forefathers spilled on her great battle-fields, of her world-wide reputation for the administration of justice. Himself a close student of history,

he imbibed lessons from the records of the past, and formed such opinions as served him well when he himself was called upon to help to make the history of his native State. The shaft which he, more than any one else, helped to erect on the heights of Monmouth to commemorate the fame of the men who fought so gallantly on that hot Sabbath in June, will ever remain as a memorial of the energy and the pure patriotism of this noble man. He loved his country. While he often differed in the manner in which public affairs were conducted, and could himself point out, as appeared to him, a better, a safer and a more honorable way, and with great frankness he expressed his views, yet he all the while kept up an unfaltering devotion to and a confident hope of the unity of the republic. Through all the throes of civil war which tried his brain, his heart and his physical strength, he never deviated one jot from a firm and unswerving fidelity to the principles upon which the government had been founded, and on which our "strength, security and happiness as a nation" should be forever conserved. To preserve the Union, to win back the recalcitrant States, to restore a true and lasting peace, was end enough for him; and questions of policy were quickly subordinated to his intense desire to bring an end to the war.

Governor Parker was a pure statesman. He was strong with his party, and his mind was strongly imbued with the tenets of his party. He had been a close student and observer of political conflicts, and from his youth he had labored with zeal for the success of doctrines which he believed would give us the best system of National Government. Keeping well before him the future good of his country, he was accustomed to lead that party in his State wherever and whenever he could in any way support its principles or advance its interests. He broke no promise which he ever made to those associated with him in political life. He lost no friend whom he had ever drawn to him by party ties as well as those of friendship. He was faithful to every official trust which his countrymen had given him to perform. His heart and his soul were true to everything which he wrote or which he spoke, and the people learned to love and confide in him. He was praised by all, even those who did not join him in his party affiliations. Surely if Edmund Burke in his reflections on what constitutes a statesman, is correct when he says: "A disposition to preserve and an ability to improve, taken together would be my standard of a statesman," then Joel Parker must be placed in the front rank of those who merit this proud title. Through all the long years of bitter civil strife he had the strong, unyielding desire to preserve the Union as given to us by our fathers, and in that critical period he evinced the great wisdom and ready ability to plan and labour and perfect measures to preserve that Union. These qualifications, as Burke says, if "taken together," constituted him a statesman.

New Jersey and Jerseymen are proud of his pure name, they are

proud of his sincere patriotism, they are proud of his good work in statesmanship, and through all the history of the Commonwealth his name will go down the ages as one who served his God and country well.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

HEAD-QUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 1888.

Read at stated meeting of the Board of Officers, March 5, 1888.

JOEL PARKER.—

Elected October 20, 1886. Class 3. Insignia 4970.

Born November 24, 1816, near Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J.

Died January 2, 1888, at Philadelphia, Pa.

His parents were natives of the county of Monmouth. His mother was a daughter of Joseph Coward, a soldier of the Revolution who had served in the Continental Line throughout that war. His father, Charles Parker, came of a family who were among the first settlers of Monmouth county, and was himself prominent in the affairs of his county and State.

Joel Parker removed with his father to Trenton in 1821, where he received his primary education; afterwards attended the Lawrenceville High School; entered Princeton College; graduated in 1839 and commenced the study of law at Trenton with Hon. Henry W. Green, afterwards Chief-Justice and Chancellor. Was admitted to the Bar in 1842, and located at Freehold, where he continued to reside until his death.

In 1843 he married Maria M., eldest daughter of Samuel R. Gummere.

In 1847 was elected to the General Assembly, and, although the youngest member of that body, took a leading part.

Served as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Monmouth county from October 28, 1852, to October 28, 1857.

In 1860 was elected a Presidential Elector, and cast his vote in the Electoral College for Stephen A. Douglas for President.

He took a great interest in the affairs of the militia, and from 1857 to 1861 was Brigadier-General commanding the Monmouth and Ocean Brigade of Militia. In 1861 he took command, as Major-General, of the Division of the New Jersey Militia in the counties of Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean and Union. In that position he promoted volunteering at the opening of the War of the Rebellion, and aided largely by his energy and influence in securing regiments of volunteers for the Union Army.

In 1862 he was elected Governor of New Jersey by a very large majority of his fellow-citizens. His administration of that high office extended to the close of the War of the Rebellion, and was distinguished for its efficiency in aiding to maintain the cause of the Union by promoting volunteering after many of the States had submitted to conscription, and for the signal ability displayed in the management of the civil affairs of his State.

Upon the invasion of the State of Pennsylvania by the Confederate Army under General Lee, in 1863, he, at a critical moment, supplied several regiments on the appeal of Governor Curtin. His alacrity and energy then displayed called forth from the people of Pennsylvania their warmest gratitude and praise.

In 1871 he was again elected Governor, and after the expiration of his second term of that office he resumed the practice of his profession at Freehold.

Was for a short time Attorney-General of the State.

In 1880 he was appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, which office he held at the time of his death.

During his long and honorable career Governor Parker always manifested a firm determination to do his whole duty fearlessly and conscientiously. Occupying a high official station during the most perilous period of our Nation's history, he was always found equal to every emergency.

Governor Parker was of a noble mould and of commanding presence; of a kindly and generous disposition; an affectionate father and husband; a faithful friend; "a loyal, just and upright gentleman."

S. M. Dickinson,
Acting Paymaster U. S. Navy.
W. J. Sewell,
Brevet Major-General U. S. Vols.
William S. Stryker.
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel U. S. Vols.

By command of Committee.
Brevet Major-General D. McM. Gregg, U. S. V.,
Commander.
John P. Nicholson,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. V.,
Recorder.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

At the forty-third annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society held at Trenton, N. J., January 24, 1888, the following memorial of Judge Parker was presented:

On the second day of this year, 1888, departed this life, suddenly at Philadelphia, at the age of seventy-one, Hon. Joel Parker. He was

born in Monmouth county, Nov. 24, 1816, the son of Charles and Sarah S. (Coward) Parker, but spent the most of his early years in Trenton, where he studied law. He graduated at Princeton in 1839. After his course of study in the law, and his admission to the Bar, he removed to Freehold. In 1847, when he was thirty years of age, he was sent to the Assembly. He was soon after made Prosecutor of the Pleas for Monmouth. In 1862 he was elected Governor, and again elected in 1871. He was distinguished for learning, great executive ability, and integrity of character. In 1875 he was appointed Attorney-General of the State. As War Governor he worthily sustained the National Government by placing all the resources of the State at its disposal, and guarded the interests of New Jersey men at home and in the field. In 1880 he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court, and again appointed in 1887, which position he held to the time of his death. His breadth of mind, judicial impartiality, his unswerving honesty of purpose, as well as the clearness of his judgment, made him what he was, a model executive, a just Judge, and a trusted citizen. Jerseymen instinctively turned to him, as his party did, in every time of stress and trouble. He became a member of the Historical Society in May, 1859, and was a member of its Executive Committee continuously for seventeen years. His public engagements were such that he was seldom present at its meetings; but the Society relied none the less upon his efficient aid and counsel when the progress of its affairs needed his co-operation. He was an efficient member of the distinguished Committee of the Society which secured the publication, by the State, under the auspices of the Historical Society, of the Documents relating to the Colonial History of New Jersey, now constituting the series of volumes of the New Jersey Archives.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW JERSEY, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, in annual Encampment assembled, desirous of placing on record their tribute to the memory of one of New Jersey's distinguished sons, adopt the following minute:

That in the death of Joel Parker, the War Governor of New Jersey, this State has met with an almost irreparable loss. As old soldiers and as Grand Army comrades, we will cherish his memory, and hold in grateful recollection his services to the State, the General Government and New Jersey's troops. Unselfish, patriotic and devoted to the maintenance of the Union, no labors were too arduous and no sacrifices too great for him, if thereby the comfort of New Jersey soldiers could be increased. Called to the chief executive office during

a time that tried every man of whatever sort he was, Joel Parker passed through unscathed and left an example that all might do well to follow. That this minute be entered in full upon the records of this Encampment and that the Assistant Adjutant-General forward a copy to the family of the deceased.

Passed at the twenty-first annual Encampment, Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, held at Trenton, N. J., February 9th, 1888.

H. L. HARTSHORN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AARON WILKES POST, G. A. R.

At a regular meeting of Aaron Wilkes Post, No. 23, G. A. R., Department of New Jersey, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The members of Aaron Wilkes Post, No. 23, G. A. R., Department of New Jersey, have learned with painful regrets of the sudden death of Hon. Joel Parker, New Jersey's renowned War Governor, be it

Resolved, That in his death the ex-soldiers of this State and the country at large have lost a firm friend, who stood by them in the days of our country's greatest trial; one whose sublime patriotism shone like a bright beacon light in the tempestuous storms that threatened the safety of our Union.

Resolved, That as a patriot, a faithful official, an upright Judge, and in all that goes to make an exemplary citizen, Joel Parker had no superior within the limits of this, and few equals in other States.

Resolved, That we shall ever cherish his memory and his noble conduct towards us and our comrades, and shall try to teach coming generations to emulate his example and to profit by his noble life of patriotism and devotion to flag and country.

Resolved, That we tender to the widow and children of the late ex-Governor our sincere sympathy at the sudden loss of so noble and kind a husband and father.

Resolved, That the flag of this Post be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days; that these resolutions be spread in full upon a memorial page of our minutes; that a copy be sent to the family of our departed friend, and that they be given to the press for publication.

JOHN P. BEACH,
JOHN HAZLETT,
E. C. STAHL,
} Committee.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6, 1883.

COMMISSIONERS OF ADJUSTMENT OF TAXES.

CAMDEN, N. J., January 4, 1888.

At a meeting of the Commissioners held this day, Commissioner Hood in an appropriate and feeling manner announced the death of Hon. Joel Parker, when the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This Commission have learned with deep sorrow, of the sudden death of the Hon. Joel Parker, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court; and whereas, said Commissioners were appointed by the said lamented Judge; therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased ex-Governor and Justice of the Supreme Court in their deep affliction, and sincerely deplore the great loss which they, in common with the whole people of New Jersey, have sustained in his sudden death.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be engrossed and forwarded by our Clerk to the family of the deceased.

JOHN HOOD, Pres't,
CHARLES A. BUTTS,
CHARLES B. COLES,
} Commissioners.

A true copy,

W. H. BUTTS, Clerk.

GRAND LODGE, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS OF NEW JERSEY.

At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. of New Jersey, held in the city of Trenton, January 25, 1888, M. W. Robert M. Moore, Grand Master, in his address to the brethren made the following reference to the death of ex-Governor Parker:

Brother Joel Parker died January 2d, 1888. He was born in 1816, made a Mason in Olive Branch Lodge in April, 1857. Served as one of its Stewards in 1875, 1876, 1877. Served his State as Major-General, Attorney-General, and as Governor, to which high office he was twice elected—a rare honor in New Jersey—and at the time of his death was one of the Honorable Justices of our Supreme Court. He was repeatedly received in this Grand Lodge, his Brethren always delighting to do him honor when they had the opportunity. No words of mine can add to the deathless fame of one who lived such a noble, useful, unspotted and Masonic life as did he, and who was so universally beloved for his patriotism, statesmanship and integrity. He loved Masonry, and was an honor to the fraternity.

AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY, PRINCETON COLLEGE.

HALL OF THE AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY,
January 13, 1888.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His all-wise providence to remove from the scene of his earthly activity one who as Governor of New Jersey in the Nation's most trying hours displayed exceptional ability and unswerving fidelity to the national cause; and who on the Supreme Bench was distinguished for the soundness of his decisions;

WHEREAS, We the American Whig Society, of which the late ex-Governor Joel Parker of the class of '39 was an honored member, are deeply sensible of our loss; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we as a Society do give this testimony of our regard and appreciation of his high character and services, and

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his family, and that they be published in the *Nassau Literary Magazine*, the *Princetonian*, and the *Princeton Press*.

R. P. SHICK, '90,
A. R. GULICK, '89,
E. T. RICHARDSON, '88, Chairman.

MEETING AT ASBURY PARK.

On the evening of Decoration Day, May 30th, 1888, a large and enthusiastic audience gathered in Educational Hall, Asbury Park, to do honor to the memory of Judge Parker, the renowned War Governor of New Jersey. The meeting was inaugurated by the Board of Trade, and warmly seconded by the G. A. R., for the purpose of increasing interest in the erection of a statue in Asbury Park in memory of the deceased Governor.

The hall was decorated with colors, and on an easel in front of the platform was a well executed portrait of the late Judge. The stage was occupied by Wm. H. Vredenburgh, Esq., Revs. Maddock, Colby, Chandler and Goodno, Gen. T. G. Morehead, and the singers and Members of the Committee.

Neptune Cornet Band gave an opening selection. Mr. E. G. Harrison, chairman of the committee, gave a brief review of the movement, and presented Wm. H. Vredenburgh, Esq., as the chairman of the meeting, who spoke of his friendship with the War Governor, of his important services in the Rebellion, and his sturdy loyalty exhibited

in efforts for the preservation of the Union. He was glad to see such a movement in the most progressive town in the county.

Prayer was offered by Rev. F. C. Colby, followed by the singing of "America," by a sextette, Mr. A. C. Atkins, leader. Three recitations were given by daughters of soldiers, and a song was finely rendered by the Glee Club.

Mr. Harrison read a number of letters from distinguished men of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, warmly seconding the project, and speaking highly of the social and patriotic standing of Gov. Parker. These letters were from Gov. Beaver and Gen. Davis, of Pennsylvania, Senators, Sewell, McPherson and Blodgett, Hon. H. M. Nevius, Gov. Green, Hon. John Kean, Ex.-Gov. Leon Abbett, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Judge Scudder, Ex-Judge John L. Wheeler, Hon. T. G. Chattle, Major J. S. Yard and Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps.

Dr. Chandler was then introduced. In his brief address he spoke of the high social and christian character of Joel Parker, and his service to the army; he was always ready, sympathetic and prompt in emergencies. He referred to his honorable career, his unswerving honesty, earning for him the soubriquet "Honest Joel Parker." His war record was based on the motto, the nation must and shall be maintained; the Union should be the condition of peace. He was foremost in organizing the State Militia, and notably, New Jersey was the only State where no draft was levied by United States officers. He closed with incidents and a beautiful tribute to the memory of Mr. Parker.

Mr. Henry G. Clayton spoke of Mr. Parker in his profession; his ability and uprightness. He filled well the positions he occupied, and was firm in times of peril.

Rev. G. C. Maddock knew Governor Parker well, and knew him but to love him. He was one of the tall, strong men of the State. Though but a small state, in the war it was the peer of any in the Union.

Mr. G. W. Patterson spoke briefly of Mr. Parker as a statesman and War Governor.

Mr. John A. Githens announced the committees selected for the several townships, which when completed would be published.

A song, "Our Loyal, Tried and True," was given by Harry Redway and chorus. A selection by the band and a song, "We deck their graves alike to-day," closed the lengthy exercises.

This assembly of citizens of his native county was an eloquent tribute to a man, who, called to prominent positions in a time of unusual trial, and living in the eye of the public for many years, by his ability, sagacity, integrity and patriotism secured the approbation of all men, and has passed from the stage of earthly activity, leaving an untarnished fame.

THE PRESS.

Tributes of respect to the memory of Gov. Parker were published by the press generally in this and other States. To copy them all or at length would largely increase the size of this volume. We select extracts from a few of them showing the general tenor of these expressions:

True American, Dem.

No man ever lived in the State of New Jersey who was more widely known and more generally respected than Joel Parker. * * No duty was ever undertaken by him to which he did not give the full measure of his abilities. * * His death closes a career which is untarnished by a single doubtful act, but which shines with an honor all its own.

State Gazette, Rep.

Sincere grief will be felt by the whole people of New Jersey at the sudden death of the good old Jersey patriot, Joel Parker. * * No man in his generation has been such a popular favorite with Jerseymen. * * The secret of this strong and enduring popular regard for Joel Parker was an abiding faith in his honesty and patriotism. * * They regarded him as what he appeared—a bluff, genial, frank, honest man, of hard sense, loving and honoring his State, a true Jersey patriot.

Newark Press Register, Rep.

His simple and unaffected manners, his hearty good nature and unquestioned honesty disarmed partisanship and won men's sympathies. The death of this eminent and well beloved son of New Jersey is a loss to the State, and will be mourned by every Jerseyman who values the highest qualities of manhood in a public servant, and who saw these qualities embodied in Joel Parker.

Newark Journal, Dem.

The name of Joel Parker was honored by the whole country and by all men, and here in New Jersey, where he was known best, he was honored and loved most. * * Such men are few. New Jersey has long been proud of this one, and mourns him as no other community can.

Trenton Times, Ind.

His eminent public services and his pure patriotism and integrity were thoroughly recognized. * * He leaves behind him a memory that is precious to this commonwealth.

Trenton Emporium, Dem.

In the death of honest Joel Parker passes away one of the noblest, and large-hearted representative Jerseymen. He was a man of the

people in every respect. * * His loyalty was undoubted and his patriotism fervent.

Philadelphia Record.

He will long be remembered, not only as a leader in his political party at a time when patriotism and firmness of character were needed, but also as a jurist learned in the law and of recognized integrity. Americans of the fearless old type of manhood are fast passing away, but there is a hope that their virtues will still be emulated, and that the example they leave will not be lost on those who come after them.

Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.

The record of Joel Parker as Governor of New Jersey in those trying years [of the war] was one of which any man might well be proud. * * His manners were very attractive, although dignified, and while his ability and honesty brought him the respect, his benevolence and kindly disposition won him the love of all classes of men.

New York World, Dem.

In the death of Joel Parker the Democracy of the United States loses a man who was more than once considered within easy reach of its nomination for the Presidency. He was one of the Democratic War Governors and filled many public trusts with conspicuous fidelity and ability.

New York Press, Rep.

In every position which Joel Parker filled he did his duty honestly and fearlessly.

Philadelphia Press, Rep.

He was a man of the highest character, and his whole career, extending over a period of more than forty years, reflects the greatest credit upon his native State.

Mount Holly News, Ind.

In the death of Hon. Joel Parker the State loses one of her most illustrious sons. He was a good citizen in every respect and one whose kindly face will be greatly missed.

Newark Evening News, Ind.

It is not detracting the virtues or the powers of the prominent sons of New Jersey who survive him, to say that in the death of Joel Parker the State is bereft of her foremost citizen; foremost in the sense that his fame was wider and his popularity greater than any of his notable contemporaries. * * A character of symmetry rounded out with qualities that command recognition; simple and unaffected in manners, genial, with a close sympathy for his fellow man; invincible integrity; an untiring worker, close student and a patriot—these were the dominating qualities in his composition. But other mental and moral charms added to his character that endeared him to all.

Newark Daily Advertiser, Rep.

He had reached his three-score years and ten in November, 1886.

But his life had been so filled with public activities that its record now reads like that of a much longer period. * * And now that he is dead, Governors, Legislators and citizens may well do him honor and recall with gratitude his useful career. Joel Parker was a Democrat, but not a partisan. His breadth of mind, judicial impartiality and unswerving honesty of purpose, as well as his clearness of judgment, made him what he was—a model Executive, a just Judge and a trusted citizen. Jerseymen instinctively turned to him, as his party habitually did, in every time of public stress and trouble.

Camden Democrat.

In the death of Judge Joel Parker New Jersey loses an eminent jurist, an illustrious citizen and an honest man. His record in every position which he was called upon to fill by the people, was one which reflected high honor upon himself and testified to the fact that confidence in his worth and merits had never been misplaced. His career, whether as member of the State Legislature, Prosecuting Attorney of Monmouth County, Governor of the State, Attorney-General, or Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was ever marked by ability and talent of the highest order, while every action bore upon it the impress of integrity of character and honesty of purpose. His example was one which the young men of our State would do well to follow and imitate. Devoted to this State, he was a patriot in the strictest sense of the word, and during the rebellion his heart and soul went out in strong and mighty endeavor to aid in the preservation of the Union and the Republic.

Monmouth Inquirer, Rep.

The people of New Jersey honored themselves by honoring him, and during his long and active life of three score years and ten, no one can point to a single instance where his integrity could be questioned or his good name impeached.

As War Governor, as Legislator, as Attorney-General, or Justice of the Supreme Court, as connected with nearly every organization in our historic town, he was actuated by the same carefulness and spotless integrity which won for him the love and respect of his fellow men.

As War Governor we all know how gallantly Governor Parker, with unswerving loyalty, supported the immortal Lincoln by sending regiment after regiment to the front from New Jersey, and how he actively and personally assisted in seeing that the troops from New Jersey in the field had the same care as those from other States. It is a matter of historic record how quickly he succored the State of Pennsylvania when Lee's victorious army was threatening Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and thus earned the gratitude of the Nation.

The beautiful monument commemorating the Battle of Monmouth was one of his most cherished projects and no man was prouder than he when the present handsome shaft was erected to chronicle the

gallantry of the men of the Revolution. Particularly fond of historical research he even had each spot of the battlefield located. Contributing both time and money towards the erection of the shaft, it now stands as an enduring monument mostly to his indefatigable and unselfish labor.

Judge Parker will long be remembered in Monmouth County and the State of New Jersey. Though death for the present separates us, yet, in the heart of every Jerseyman will his good deeds be enshrined and his pure life be worthy of emulation by all.

The comments of the *Monmouth Democrat* are embodied in the remarks at the conclusion of the biographical sketch printed in the opening of this volume.

Newark Call, Ind.

The death of Joel Parker has been the occasion of innumerable tributes to the man and his deeds. There was much to praise in all he did as a public servant; his record in every station he was called upon to fill was unimpeachable; his private character was as pure and noble as his public acts were worthy and patriotic, but beyond these claims to respect and admiration was an inborn characteristic, vouchsafed to few, yet cultivated by so many hypocrites, that its manifestation in a public man, without affectation, is to be marked and chronicled as a phenomenon. We refer to the unconscious but pervading democracy of his sentiments. In the course of a long acquaintance, we never observed, could not have detected, the slightest manifestation of the aristocracy of feeling which characterizes nine out of ten eminent men. He was always Joel Parker, whether in the highest office of the State, on the Bench, or receiving the adulation of the public. He was born with an American spirit, and in many respects we consider him to have been the most strikingly representative American his State has produced, unless we except the late Commodore Stockton.

The services of Joel Parker have received recognition at the hands of the Bench, the Bar, the officials and the people of the State, since his demise on Monday last was announced. No instance can now be recalled where words of praise were so well justified by every detail of a life spent from early manhood in the bright light of public position and popular trust.

JOEL PARKER.

1863.

FROM A PORTRAIT PAINTED FOR THE LEGISLATURE
OF NEW JERSEY BY JULIAN SCOTT.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

PORTRAIT OF JOEL PARKER.

At the session of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, held January 10, 1888, Hon. Augustus Bloomer, of Bergen county, introduced a resolution entitled, "Joint Resolution providing for the purchase of a portrait of the Honorable Joel Parker," which was subsequently passed by the unanimous vote of both houses of the Legislature, and approved by the Governor. The committee appointed under the joint resolution consisted of Hon. Augustus Bloomer, of Bergen, and Hon. John Ulrich, of Union, from the House of Assembly, and Hon. Henry M. Nevius, of Monmouth, from the Senate.

JOINT RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE PURCHASE OF A PORTRAIT OF THE LATE HONORABLE JOEL PARKER.

WHEREAS, The late Honorable Joel Parker was honorably conspicuous and eminently useful during a quarter of a century, in the administration of our affairs of State;

AND WHEREAS, By his patriotism, amid the national agony and danger of civil conflict, and by his wisdom and integrity after peace had come, he earned encomium for himself and honored this commonwealth as its chief executive;

AND WHEREAS, During his connection with the judiciary of this State his service was distinguished and scrupulously upright;

AND WHEREAS, He is worthy of being ranked a peer of those other statesmen and jurists who gained respect, gratitude and honor from the State of New Jersey; therefore,

1. *Be it Resolved* by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That a committee of three be appointed, two from the House of Assembly and one from the Senate, to procure a portrait of the late Honorable Joel Parker, which shall be hung on the walls of the Assembly chamber; the cost of said portrait, not exceeding one thousand dollars, after being approved by said committee or a majority thereof, shall be paid by the State Treasurer upon a warrant drawn by the Comptroller.

2. *And be it Resolved*, That this joint resolution shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 23, 1888.

JOINT MEETING.

On Wednesday evening, February 4, 1889, at nine o'clock, the two Houses of the Legislature assembled to hold a memorial meeting and receive the portrait from the committee.

It was formally presented to the State by Hon. John Ulrich, on the part of the committee. The picture is a fine oil portrait representing Joel Parker as War Governor, and was painted by Julian Scott, of Plainfield.

When the Senate had filed into the Assembly Chamber and President Werts had taken the gavel in hand, the portrait was brought in and then Governor Green was conducted into the Chamber and took a seat by the side of President Werts. Judge Ulrich then arose and addressed the joint meeting as follows:

Mr. President: At the last session of the Legislature the Hon. Anderson Bloomer, then a member of the House of Assembly, introduced a joint resolution, which provided that a committee of three be appointed, two from the House of Assembly and one from the Senate, to procure a portrait of the late Hon. Joel Parker, which shall be hung on the walls of the Assembly Chamber.

Pursuant to the resolution, Speaker Dickinson appointed Messrs. Bloomer and myself as the House Committee, and Senator Nevius was appointed as the member from the Senate. Shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature the committee advised with one another, and after inspecting the work of several artists, awarded the contract to Mr. Julian Scott, the eminent artist, who has completed his work, which is pronounced by competent judges to be a master piece of portrait painting, and now awaits the inspection of the joint Assembly.

The committee, in formally presenting their report for the approval of the Legislature, thought it but just and fitting that the same be done publicly, so that the occasion may become a matter of record in both Houses, each House thereby exemplifying its appreciation in perpetuating the memory of an upright man and a true statesman —at the same time deeming it our duty as well as our pleasure to review the life of one whose character was spotless, and whose aim was to advance every material interest that would tend to the welfare of the State. Although the eulogy may fall from the lips of those who may have differed with the departed statesman politically, yet the occasion is above party, and all political distinctions are forgotten in the memory of his character.

Ex-Governor Joel Parker was born in Freehold township, in the county of Monmouth, on the 24th day of November, 1816; he was the son of Charles Parker, who was also a son of Monmouth, and who served his county as Sheriff, was a member of the House of Assembly, and for thirteen years was State Treasurer, at the same time holding the position of State Librarian. Joel Parker received his early education at the old Trenton Academy; was graduated at Princeton College in 1839, and was admitted to the Bar as practicing attorney in 1842. His first entrance into the political arena was in 1847, when he was elected by the suffrage of the people of his district to the House of Assembly. He was soon regarded by the members of the House as a

young man of rare attainments. He was possessed of a mind of keen perception, was gifted with ready speech—these qualities combined with a well trained legal mind placed him as one of the foremost men in the House of "47." It was Governor Parker who introduced and fathered the bill to equalize taxation, and insisted that personal as well as real property should be assessed and taxed. The passage of this act soon gave him State prominence which he so well merited.

In the year succeeding his election to the Assembly he was tendered a renomination, which he declined, as he also did the nomination of State Senator, giving as his valid reason that he desired to give his entire time and attention to his adopted profession, which he so much admired—the Law.

Nor was he a mean lawyer. Possessed was he of a mind capable of exercising keen perception, good judgment, and of argumentative disposition, well versed in all the rules and practice of the superior courts; yet he did not desire to be termed a technical lawyer, preferring at all times to try a cause strictly upon its merits and in accord with justice.

Governor Parker was of the opinion that the profession of the law was a high and dignified calling, steadfastly maintaining that the judiciary should be above parties, that the Justices of the Supreme Court Bench should be the furthest removed from political bitterness, and that such an office should not be regarded as the property of any party.

He maintained that the property, lives and liberties of the people were in the hands of the Courts, and was of the opinion that if all the judges were of the same political organization that the usefulness of the Court would be impaired.

He insisted that the only inquiry in relation to the appointment of a Supreme Court Justice would be, what will be for the best interests of the public. Subsequently, when he became Governor of this State, he carried this principle into practice.

In the year 1875 he was nominated by Governor Bedle as Attorney-General of the State, and the Senate, well knowing his fitness and adaptability for the office, did him honor in confirming him without reference.

In 1880 he was nominated by Governor McClellan and confirmed by the Senate as Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and at the expiration of his term was reappointed by Governor Green. He was a model Judge. By his uniform kindness and courtesy he won the respect of all members of the Bar. The younger members of the Bar, particularly, have a warm remembrance of Judge Parker. To them he was especially kind; always ready to advise, and lift them up when heavily burdened by doubts and misconceptions. He was possessed of good sound sense and applied it to his judicial utterances. Others may have been more profound, more learned and more orig-

inal than was he, but none regarded the rights and liberties of the people more than did Judge Parker.

Had Judge Parker's mind bent to a seat in the United States Congress, he would indeed have made a brilliant congressional record.

In 1854 he was prominently mentioned for Congress, but declined the honor in a public letter. In 1858 he was again named, and again he declined.

In the Fall of 1862 he was nominated by the Democratic State Convention as Governor, and again renominated in 1871, being elected both times by large majorities. Joel Parker's record as Governor was above reproach. His official acts were always consistent with law and justice.

He was an earnest and warm advocate of the public school system, and could justly be termed the father of our reformatory institutions. During the term of his office as Governor he recommended the establishment of a reform school, out of which grew the Jamesburg school, which has been the instrument of raising hundreds of youths, who otherwise might have led lawless lives and turned out to be hardened criminals.

He was an encourager of foreign immigration, ever and anon welcoming to our shores such classes as were desirous of building and owning their own homes, and who yearned for free government constructed by the people, of the people and for the people. In all of his appointments, both military and civil, he was blind as to any claims save those of character, ability and qualification.

Time fails me, or I would be tempted to speak of other principles advocated by him, and honors thrust upon him. I might mention the high regard which his party held him in; how in 1868 he received the unanimous vote of the New Jersey delegation for President of the United States in the National Democratic Convention in New York, and again, in 1876, received the same vote for the same position. I might allude to his devotion to duty, the pride that he always took in his native State, of his faith in the future of his country. I might speak of his noble and generous characteristics and of his pure social relations, but I must pass all these and refer to a record which shines most illustriously. I mean his war record.

Governor Parker's name will go down in history as New Jersey's loyal War Governor, and his name will be handed down to future generations as the name of one who was the soldiers' friend. In the dark days of the Rebellion, when the fate of our country depended greatly upon the loyalty of the people of the North, Governor Parker was not found wanting. He had his own positive convictions as to the future of our country and was fearless in expressing them. He insisted that the restoration and maintenance of the Union was the first and chief duty of a citizen. He urged that it was the duty of the State authorities to furnish the men necessary to destroy the armed

power of the Rebellion, and in referring to the obstructionists who insisted, among other things, that the Union should not be restored under the old constitution, he said:

"We should not abandon the government of our country engaged in war with those who would destroy our national existence. The Government is designed to be perpetual. The Union must be preserved."

Having learned in 1863 that the United States was about to assign quotas to the several districts in New Jersey and to draft for troops, Governor Parker applied for authority to raise volunteers. The authority was granted, and under it he issued a proclamation to the people to make special effort in volunteering. Loyal meetings were held throughout the State, municipalities offered liberal bounties, and earnest appeals were made by citizens requesting loyal men to enter the front. Through these noble efforts of Governor Parker New Jersey can proudly boast of the fact that her loyal sons entered the war voluntarily, and that no man was ever taken away unwillingly from the State to fill the quotas of troops demanded by the United States Government.

You remember the cloudy summer of "63." You Senators do. It was when Lee invaded Pennsylvania, and the country was alarmed at the high strides that the rebel army had made. The two great contending armies accidentally met at Gettysburg—the hour of peril seemed to be at hand. Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, had but few troops at his command. That was the hour in which Governor Parker showed the country that the true spark of loyalty was burning within him; he recognized Pennsylvania's peril, aye, the country's peril; he speedily issued a proclamation for more volunteers, he entreated and induced several regiments whose time of service had expired, and who were returning homeward, to retrace their steps, and before the citizens of Philadelphia had recovered from their panic, in the Wheat Field, the Peach Orchard, on little Round Top, and at the Bloody Angle was heard the rifles of New Jersey's loyal sons. The high-water mark of the Rebellion was reached—crushed—aye, and New Jersey helped to crush it.

For the services which Governor Parker had rendered at the battle of Gettysburg, the immortal Lincoln thanked him by letter.

After the battle of Gettysburg Governor Parker, without waiting for the action of the Legislature, sent a special agent to the battlefield to superintend the removal of New Jersey's dead soldiers. A plot of ground was secured, the bodies were carefully interred, and over the graves of the unknown dead sacred services were held in commemoration of those who had sacrificed their lives that the country might live.

Governor Parker has justly been called the Soldiers' Friend. During his first year as Governor he organized a New Jersey agency for sol-

diers, with headquarters at Washington. The agency was designed to look after the general welfare of New Jersey troops, to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and wounded at the hospitals, to receive money from the soldiers and transmit it to their families without expense to them, and to attend to every material want of the soldier.

In his second annual message he recommended the establishment of a Soldiers' Home, which recommendation was adopted by the Legislature, and a retreat was established, which has been the means of comforting and sheltering hundreds of soldiers in their declining years.

These, Mr. President, are some of the noble characteristics and qualities which ex-Governor Parker possessed in his lifetime, and when the silent messenger of death entered his chamber at midnight on the 2d of January, 1888, there was summoned from New Jersey's hosts a life that was noble, kind and pure; a life that would be missed in the councils of the Commonwealth; a life that would be sadly missed by a bereaved wife and loving children.

Ungrateful would this State be if it did not recognize his services in some tangible form, and happy was the thought that suggested that our remembrance of him be renewed by gazing upon canvass.

In the absence of the Chairman of the House Committee, it becomes my duty to now formally present this portrait, which portrays ex-Governor Parker during his term as War Governor, to the House, sincerely trusting that it shall not hang upon the walls of the Assembly Chamber as an ornament, or to be solely inspected as an elegant work of art, but that under its shadow the members of this House and future Houses will recall the real life of one whose noble heart always beat with pride for having been a true and loyal Jerseyman—and looking up into his manly, dignified and open countenance, may many generations catch the poetical song:

> "Lives of great men all remind us
> We can make our lives sublime,
> And, departing, leave behind us
> Footprints on the sands of time."

ADDRESS OF SENATOR HENRY M. NEVIUS.

Mr. Chairman:—It is indeed a pleasure for me to be here to-night. Owing to my recent severe illness, the presentation of this splendid life-like portrait was shifted from my shoulders to those of the gentleman who has so ably performed that pleasant duty. I did not expect to be called upon, but I only regret, that physically and mentally I am unable to do justice to the memory of Joel Parker. I knew him intimately from my earliest boyhood to the time of his death. I knew him as a kind, genial, sociable man, and particularly agreeable to the young men. I remember well that while I was studying in the office of General Haight, at Freehold, upon different occasions when the intricacies of certain duties devolving upon me and I could not see my way clear, that Joel Parker was always ready with a word of advice

and explanation, and always did it cheerfully. He was a lawyer of marked ability, and when he came to the bar it was to meet and cope with such men as Dayton, Ryall, Vredenburgh, Bradley, and others who became celebrated jurists. He always made his client's case his own; his fidelity and energy soon brought him a large practice. As Prosecutor of the Pleas he was a success, and a terror to law-breakers. He never sought victims, but always strove to maintain the dignity of the law, and to punish the guilty. I remember well his ability and genius in the celebrated Donnelly case, in which he was opposed by Bradley and Pennington; while there was positive evidence in the case it was of such a character as to throw doubt upon it. Yet Joel Parker, by his energy and zeal, wove such a chain of circumstantial evidence around Donnelly that there was no escape. He was a man who was always on the alert in every new enterprise affecting the community in which he resided and the enterprise that met with his approval always received his cordial support and was sure to be successful, while if it met with his disapproval it was abandoned or defeated. His statesmanlike qualities were first discovered in this Chamber as a member from Monmouth, when he served his county with marked ability. He was elected Governor of our State at the most critical period of its history, and here his unselfish patriotism, his loyalty, his great ability carried him through his term of office without a taint upon his escutcheon, and his administration is marked as one of the most brilliant in the history of our State. He served the State as Attorney-General with great ability; again he was elected Governor by a large majority and again gave the State an administration to which his friends and party point with pride. He was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court; to this position he brought a well trained legal mind, which placed him in the first rank among the jurists of the State. But Joel Parker is dead, and we can safely say that as a lawyer, as a legislator, as a Governor, as a Judge, as a citizen, no man ever commanded and deservedly, so much respect and confidence from the people of the whole State as did Joel Parker. In his death his family lose a loving husband and affectionate father, the State of New Jersey one of its most valuable citizens, our statesmen one of their most valuable advisers, the Judiciary one of its brightest lights. He stands to-night before that court from whose decrees there is no appeal, and we believe that it is well with him.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR ROBERT S. GREEN.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Senate and General Assembly:

I regret exceedingly having been notified only on entering the House this evening that some remarks were expected of me. No opportunity has been given for preparation of an appropriate and adequate tribute to the distinguished citizen, Governor and Judge whose memory we meet to honor. But I cannot fail to lay my garland on

the shrine, be it ever so hastily gathered, or ever so incomplete and humble. The eloquent member from Union and the Senator from Monmouth, have spoken in detail of his many virtues and gifts—of his long and varied service to the State—be it mine to recall some of the general characteristics which distinguished him. Joel Parker, more than any man within my recollection, held and enjoyed the absolute and unvarying confidence of the people of the State. His honesty of purpose, his unswerving fidelity to duty, his unquestioned and unquestionable integrity, commanded and renewed this faith, which was perennial and ever fresh and strong. He was proud of his native State. He was a Jerseyman "from the crown of his head to the sole of his foot." Whatever might tend to shed lustre on her honor or her history, received from him an active and hearty co-operation and support. Whatever might tend to her prosperity or usefulness found in him an earnest sympathy and aid. Whatever might tend to diminish her glory, or infringe upon her rights, received his immediate and indignant protest and repulse. Responding with patriotism and alacrity to every demand which her loyal devotion to the integrity of the Union required, he hesitated not a moment, when her right to execute her laws within her own territory was questioned, to assert and maintain her sovereignty under the Constitution of the country. Loyal to the Nation and the State, public spirited as a citizen, fearless in the discharge of duty as an officer, patriotic and wise as a statesman, far seeing and preeminent as a Governor, impartial and learned as a Judge, Joel Parker in history will be a grand, heroic figure, respected, revered and beloved by every true Jerseyman.

On motion of Mr. Hudspeth the picture was formally received and ordered to be hung in the Assembly Chamber.

Senator Edwards' motion, that a vote of thanks be extended to the joint committee that procured the portrait, was adopted, when the joint meeting arose.

The Joel Parker Association also procured and presented to the State an oil portrait of Gov. Parker representing him in advanced years, which has been hung in the Executive Chamber.

Olive Branch Lodge No. 16, F. A. M., has purchased an excellent likeness of Judge Parker, which now hangs in the Lodge Room at Freehold.

APPENDIX.

Invasion of Pennsylvania.

A century of national life has demonstrated the fact that a nation composed of many independent States united in one central government has in it the elements of strength and permanence. Not even the stern discipline of civil strife has retarded the progress and prosperity of our great country. No longer have we a Union of States "dissevered, discordant, belligerent," but a strong compact in which the different commonwealths, recognizing a diversity of interests, are firmly joined under a Constitution which has been framed for the good of the body politic.

The fraternal feeling existing between the States was finely exemplified at the the time of the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Southern army under General Lee. The news that a hostile force had entered a neighboring State for the purpose of taking possession of the capital occasioned great consternation. At that juncture Gov. Curtin sent the following telegram to Governor Parker:

HARRISBURG, June 15, 1863.

Gov. Joel Parker:

This State is threatened with invasion by a large force and we are raising troops, as rapidly as possible, to resist them. I understand there are three regiments of your troops at Beverly, waiting to be mustered out. Could an arrangement be made with you and the authorities at Washington by which the service of those regiments could be had for the present emergency? Please advise immediately.

A. G. CURTIN, Gov. Pa.

TELEGRAM.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, TRENTON, N. J.,
June 15, 1863.

His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

Your dispatch is received; one regiment has already volunteered and no doubt others can be sent. Where shall they report and to whom? To whom shall they apply for transportation from Philadelphia? Answer.

JOEL PARKER.

On June 17, 1863, Governor Parker issued two Proclamations; one calling on the militia of the State to organize into regiments for the assistance of Pennsylvania, the other appealing to the nine months regiments to render a like service.

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, TRENTON, N. J.,
June 17, 1863.

Jerseymen! The State of Pennsylvania is invaded! A hostile army is now occupying and despoiling the towns of our sister State. She appeals to New Jersey, through her Governor, to aid in driving back the invading army.

Let us respond to this call upon our patriotic State with unprecedented zeal.

I therefore call upon the citizens of this State to meet and organize into companies, and report to the Adjutant General of the State as soon as possible, to be organized into regiments as the militia of New Jersey, and press forward to the assistance of Pennsylvania in this emergency.

The organization of these troops will be given in general orders as soon as practicable.

Given under my hand and privy seal this seventeenth day of June, [L. S.] eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Attest: JOEL PARKER.

S. M. DICKINSON, Private Secretary.

APPEAL TO THE NINE MONTHS' REGIMENTS.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, TRENTON, June 17, 1863.

Soldiers! The Governor of Pennsylvania has requested your services to assist in repelling an invasion of that State. Your term of service has expired. You have performed your duty, and your gallant conduct has reflected honor on yourselves and the State that sent you forth.

It will take time to organize and send troops to the aid of Pennsylvania. You are already organized and drilled. The hard service you have seen in Virginia has made you veterans—far more efficient than new troops can possibly be.

I regret any necessity that may detain you from your homes, but can this appeal from a sister State, in her hour of danger, be disregarded?

Your State and United States pay will be continued. You will not be required to go out of the State of Pennsylvania, and will return as

soon as the emergency will admit. Your response to this appeal will add to the fame you have already achieved.

JOEL PARKER.

TELEGRAM.

TRENTON, June 17, 1863.

Gen. A. L. Russell, Adjutant-General, Harrisburg, Pa.:

The Twenty-third New Jersey Regiment (returned volunteers,) left for Harrisburg at 5 P. M. to-day, three hundred strong. Two companies of the State Militia go at 9 A. M. to-morrow. The others will be forwarded by companies as fast as they can be equipped. I thought best not to delay for regimental organization, but will perfect that in the field. Members of the Twenty-third on furloughs will be forwarded to join the regiment.

R. F. STOCKTON, Jr., Adj. Gen. N. J. M.

The Twenty-third regiment, of which General E. Burd Grubb was Colonel, was at Beverly, waiting to be mustered out. Desiring to have detailed information concerning the circumstances attending the re-enlistment of his regiment, application was recently made to the Colonel, to which the following reply was received:

EDGEWATER PARK, April 22, 1889.

Dear Madam:

* * The facts are these. The regiment was at Beverly awaiting muster out, the term for which it was enlisted having expired. I was its Colonel. One day, about the seventeenth of June, I was in Trenton and taking lunch at General Stockton's house. While at the table a telegram was handed to General Stockton, who was at that time Adjutant General of New Jersey, in which Governor Curtin informed Governor Parker that the rebels had invaded Pennsylvania, and urging him to send at once any troops he had. Gen. Stockton asked me whether I thought my men would go to Pennsylvania, and I answered that I thought they would go. He told me to go to Beverly and get them together, and that Governor Parker would come down there. Within an hour I had the regiment in line, and the Governor made to them the most magnificent and stirring appeal I ever heard, even from his eloquent lips. When he had ended I said a few words, and then asked every man who would go to meet the enemy again, to step two paces to the front. *Every man* advanced, and the number was four hundred and twenty-five, (425). * *

With profound respect and a deep affection for the memory of your great husband, believe me, dear madam,

Sincerely yours,

MRS. JOEL PARKER. E. BURD GRUBB.

Transportation was telegraghed for, but it was late in the day before it was furnished. "In the dusk of the evening the regiment landed at Walnut street wharf, in Philadelphia, and preceded by a band, marched through the crowded streets, greeted at every step by peals of cheers, to the Harrisburg depot, whence it being impossible to procure transportation, it proceeded to the corner of Twenty-seventh and Market streets, where it was quartered for the night."*

The Twenty-third was the first regimental organization to reach the city of Harrisburg.

In the mean time Col. William R. Murphy, formerly Colonel of the Tenth Regiment, started from Bordentown with one company on the morning of the 18th, and arrived at Harrisburg at twelve o'clock at night, before any volunteers from Philadelphia had arrived. He was soon joined by Companies A B and C, of Trenton, and Company D, of Lambertville. They were joyfully welcomed by the citizens of Harrisburg.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment, under command of Col. George W. Mindil, *en route* home, from the West, hearing on June 17th, at Cincinnati, of the invasion of Pennsylvania by General Lee, immediately volunteered for its defense, and having previously performed excellent service at Pittsburg, reached Harrisburg on June 27th. This regiment was composed of men from Sussex and Morris counties.

In a letter to Governor Parker, dated June 24th, 1863, Governor Curtin said: "I cannot close this communication without expressing to you the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania for your promptness in responding to their calls, and to the people of New Jersey for the patriotic disposition they so truly manifest, and their willingness to take up arms for our defence."

A telegram from President Lincoln, received June 30, 1863, closed with these words: "Please accept my sincere thanks for what you have done and are doing to get troops forward."

Major James S. Yard has alluded to the incidents here narrated in his admirable address before the Historical Society of New Jersey, in illustration of the energy and promptness with which Governor Parker responded to every appeal for aid.

New Jersey is proud of the gallant soldiers who represented her on the battlefield and of all the heroes, civil and military, whose patriotism was unwavering in the time of national sorrow; yet these memorial pages show that none was more greatly honored and beloved than the man who was her Governor during the last three years of deadly conflict for the preservation of the Union of the States.

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* J. Y. Foster, New Jersey and the Rebellion.

FINIS.

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